

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

It is with profound respect to our late Vice-President and General Manager, John A. Low,



that we advise our many loyal friends the business of our Chicago Office will be continued under the same staunch policies and capable management of Mr. Low's co-worker, our Secretary, John J. Coffman.

George C. Bailey, President.

Charles L. Douglass, Vice-President.

R. E. McCarthy, Treasurer.

E. W. Bailey & Co.

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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Kansas City, Mo.

Specializing in Southwestern Corn

Wire Us for Prices

Capacity 7,000,000 Bushels

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Kansas City, Mo.

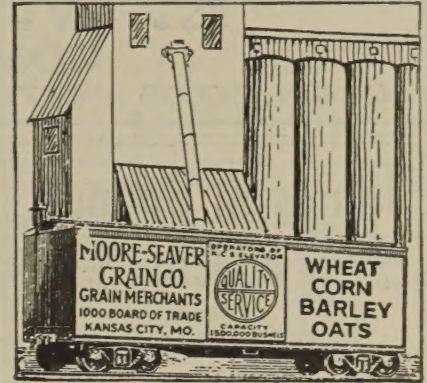
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Modern Fireproof Storage



Ask for our bids on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley for shipment to Kansas City and the Gulf—Special Bin Storage Furnished at Regular Storage Rates.

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It will bring you quick returns.**CARHART CODE HARWOOD CO.****Grain Commission**

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

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Handling Grain on Commission
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Thermometer System

Protects Your Grain

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Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels

JOHN S. METCALF CO.

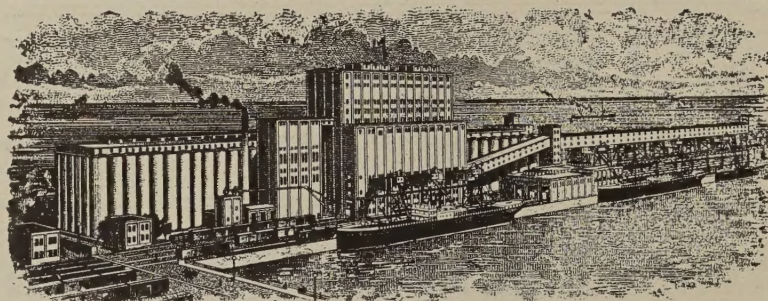
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Capacity
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*Equipped with
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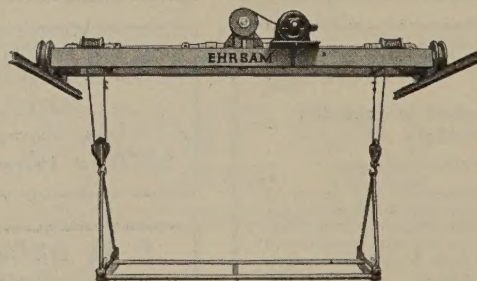
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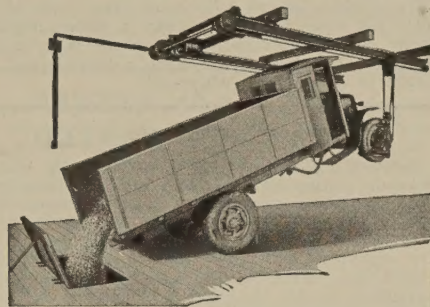
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With this dump the vehicle can be raised until some part of it will come in contact with the ceiling, which is a great advantage in driveways having a low ceiling. All parts in plain view and under complete control of the operator at all times. Sufficient power so it can be stopped and started at will. Hundreds in use and fully guaranteed.

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Regular and Special
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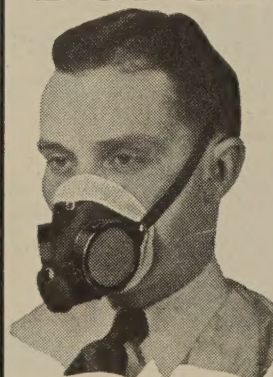
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New Automatic Rubber

RESPIRATOR

Patent 2,000,064. Revolutionary, collapsible, reversible, perfect exhale valve, comfortable face cloth and double filter chambers.

Two in one and costs less than the old type.

All dusts, paint sprays and lighter fumes.

Price \$18.00 per doz.

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The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

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12,000 BUSHEL GRAIN elevator and coal yard for sale. All in good condition and doing business continually. Must sell because I am 76 yrs. old and in failing health. No encumbrance. New 15-ton scale. Write 75U2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

NORTHEAST MEMPHIS—50-ton mixed feed plant for sale or lease with storage, 250 bbl. corn meal and warehouse units; 1000 bu. Hess grain drier, electric power, 800' trackage on Belt Line; two acres land. For further details write Memphis Milling Co., Memphis, Tenn.

ILLINOIS—Grain, feed and seed business for sale, coal sheds and electrified grist mill in connection; been established for over 25 years; grain storage capacity 25,000 bus.; located in heart of dairy district; in small town on state highway; 400 population; 75 mi. from Chicago; will sell for \$8,000, which is less than half of what I have invested in it. Terms: \$4,500 cash, mortgage for balance at 5%. Must retire on account of poor health. Write A. A. Mulligan, Capron, Ill.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

SITUATION WANTED

MANAGER POSITION wanted with farmers elevator co.; 17 years' experience; all sidelines; can start at once; best of references. 75V1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION MANAGING elevator wanted; 15 yrs. experience in grains and feeds. Will make interview, go anywhere. References. Write 75W3 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANT POSITION in the feed and grain business; 12 yrs. actively engaged in feed mfg. and retailing; 8 yrs. managing executive chain feed stores. Would like connection with a chain operator or first class independent dealer. Experienced at managing, merchandising, purchasing and the preparation of surveys. Could arrange to buy a part interest. Address 75W16 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED

MEN WANTED—Feed mill machinery salesmen. 74J6 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

YOUNG EXPERIENCED elevator man wanted as partner or on salary. Small town. Write Newton Busenbark, Crawfordsville, Ind.

GRAIN AND FEED Machinery Salesmen wanted by firm established 75 years. We have complete line and want men in all parts of the country. Address 75W5 Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

SALESMAN WANTED—For the western portion of lower Michigan now calling on country grain, feed and seed dealers, to handle, as a sideline, a well known line of farm and field seeds for a reputable midwestern organization. The man selected will be given full co-operation and will have a real opportunity to substantially increase his earnings. Write for information to 75W9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

WAREHOUSE FOREMAN wanted; fully experienced in operating Clipper, Gravity and other seed cleaning machinery and the cleaning of Timothy, Clovers, Alfalfa, etc., also familiar in keeping stock records, receiving, billing, shipping, etc. If interested in permanent and progressive position with large well established centrally located field seed house, send full particulars of experience, age, reference and salary wanted to 75W4 Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain and Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

Modern Methods

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago
A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

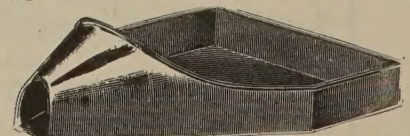
Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

..... bushels

State

SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½ x 12 x 16½", \$2.00 at Chicago.

Seed Size, 1½ x 9 x 11", \$1.65 at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

SLIGHTLY USED Bowsher No. 35 cheap. Star Feed Co., Beresford, S. D.

ONE IRON KING Packer (Howes) for sale, same as new.—Black White Lime Co., Quincy, Ill.

CORN CUTTER, grader, aspirator. Used only few months; ton per hour. 75N5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ONE INVINCIBLE BEAN cleaner No. 6 for sale, with screens \$50.00. Bad Axe Grain Company, Bad Axe, Michigan.

FEED MIXER one ton vertical; floor level feed; has motor; latest type machine; bargain for cash. 75N4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

FREIGHT ELEVATOR for sale, 7x12 platform, serves three floors, hand power, can be motorized. Write S. G. Trent, Hiawatha, Kans.

BARGAIN IN 50 used feed and flour mixers; 100 lb. to 2 ton capacity; Howes, Burton, Sprout-Waldron and other makes. Also new mixers. Send wants; circular free. Write 75W6 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

OAT CLIPPER for sale, Monitor No. 5. Has been used very little. Capacity about 150 bus. per hour. Also Huhn Hot Air Drier. S. Newberger, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

KELLY DUPLEX Hammer Mill for sale. Fairbanks Morse 50-h.p. direct connected motor, A.C. 3 phase, complete, pulleys, shafting and other equipment. Everything nearly new. Bargain. 75U9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

BARGAINS—15-h.p. Wagner 3-ph. motor; 4 ft. chop stone; 3-ton platform scale; corn meal bolt, cob crusher; 16-bbl. iron tank; conveyors; elevators; shafting; pulleys; belting. All good condition. For particulars, B. W. Fees, Tower City, Pa.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

1 Corn Cracker & Grader; Corn Cutter & Grader; 1 Invincible receiving separator with tri-screen; 1-25 bbl. Midget mill; hopper & platform scales; Nos. 9 & 89 Clipper Cleaners; Nos. 3 & 6 Monitor grain & seed cleaners; Cutler & Huhn driers; 1 Vita Cereal Mill; 2 & 3 pair high 9x18 feed rolls; Roscoe oat huller; 1 New Vertical Mixer; Clark power shovel; attrition mills of various makes and sizes; hammer mills all sizes and makes; 1 Clipper Belt Lacer; 50-h.p. Bessemer full diesel engine; 1 Carter disc separator; pulleys all sizes; shaft and hangers. Write your wants. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

HOW

the A.A.A. helped the Farmers
—of other countries

U. S. A. Imports July 1, 1934, to
October 1, 1935

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| Wheat | 23,515,420 bus. |
| Corn | 37,616,064 bus. |
| Oats | 15,682,175 bus. |
| Rye | 13,116,000 bus. |
| Flaxseed | 20,023,000 bus. |
| Barley | 11,348,000 bus. |
| Barley Malt..... | 358,060,000 lbs. |
| Butter | 22,841,000 lbs. |
| Soybean Oil Cake, Meal. | 143,370,000 lbs. |
| Cottonseed Meal..... | 103,302,000 lbs. |
| Fresh Beef and Veal.. | 7,915,000 lbs. |
| Tallow | 300,722,000 lbs. |
| Cattle | 292,000 head |

MACHINES WANTED

SMALL SIZE USED steam grain drier wanted. Write 75W2 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

AM IN MARKET for used clipper seed and grain cleaner No. 16 preferred. Write The Hilbert Elevator, Hilbert, Wis.

Every penny invested in a Journal "Wanted—For Sale" ad returns an amazing per cent of profit.

CORN SHELLER, cleaner, ear corn drag wanted. Capacity nothing under 500 bus. Must be in good condition. Write Waldschmidt & Schneider, Metamora, Ill.

WANTED—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SEEDS FOR SALE

MILLET Siberian, Early, Fortune and Hog for sale; also Black and Red Amber Caneseed. Straight or mixed cars. Reimer Smith Grain Co., Holyoke, Colo.

WHEN YOU want field or grass seed, write us, and we will put you in communication with nearby dealers, who have what you seek. The service is free. Information Buro, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

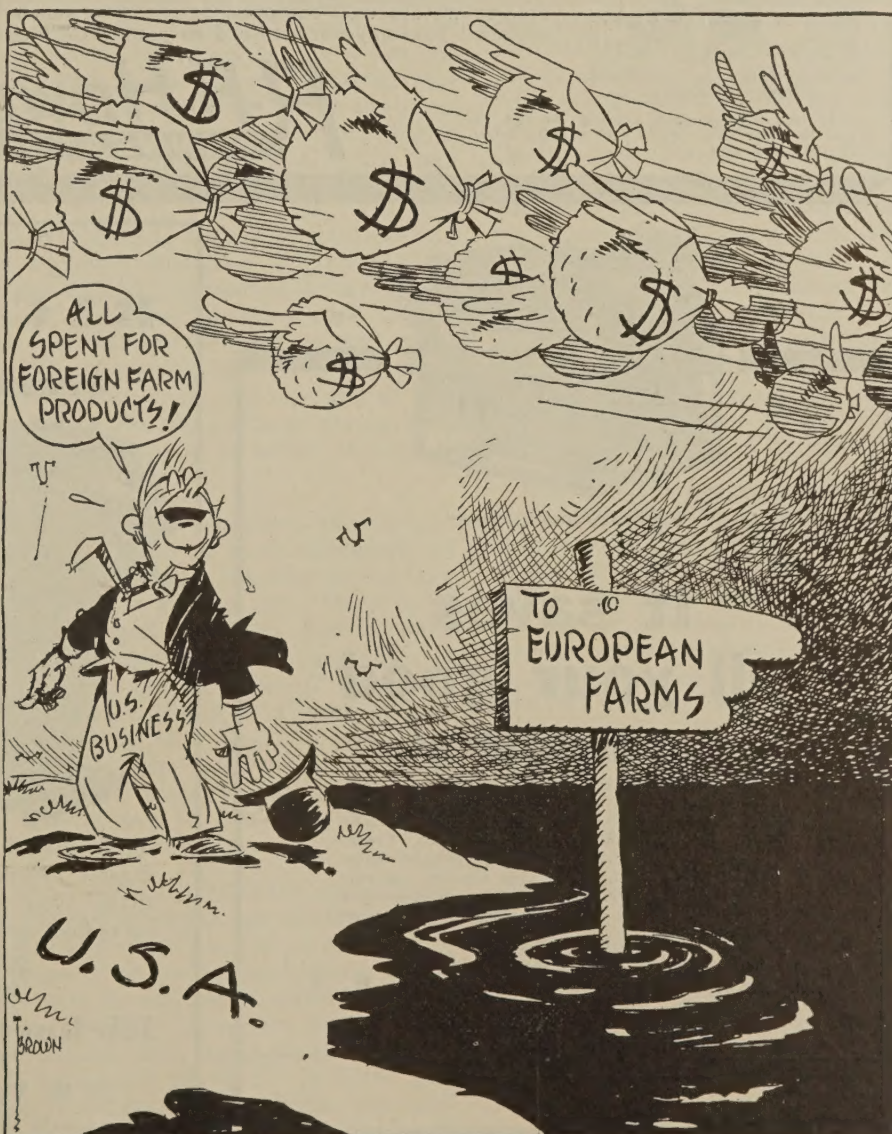
RAT POISON

RAT LUNCHES—Kills rats and mice without poison. Ready to use. Just lay them out. Endorsed by agricultural authorities. \$1 large package—\$3.50 a carton prepaid. Salesmen-Distributors wanted. Rat Lunches Co., Carroll, Ia.

MOTORS FOR SALE

MOTORS—Stock from receiver's sale; all sizes; low prices. 74J7 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers and this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

Back to the Wrong Farm Movement

The Flight of American Dollars to Foreign Farmers when the A. A. A. reduced the production of Agricultural Products in U. S. A. below domestic requirements.—With Apologies to the Chicago Journal of Commerce.



The Two Leading Fumigants FOR CONTROLLING FLOUR MILL and GRAIN INSECTS

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CYANOGLAS
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Liquid HCN... Concentrated efficiency! 100% fumigant—no waste. Applied from outside the mill through a simple piping system. Also for fumigating cereal products under vacuum.

Cyanogas... The fumigant of utility for flour mills, warehouses, empty grain bins, and rail-way cars; for spot fumigation, and fumigation of grain in bins.

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AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
224 DWIGHT BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
AZUSA, CALIFORNIA

ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT



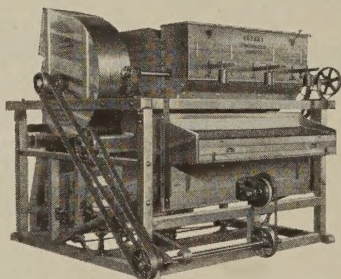
The largest and most complete stock in the country. Quality merchandise. Quick shipments. No matter what you need in the way of machinery or supplies, if it is used in a grain elevator or feed plant you can get it from us promptly and the price will be right.

Sole U. S. makers and distributors of
CLOW-WINTER DIRECT ELEVATOR HEAD DRIVES
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Our manufacturing facilities include a foundry, machine shops, sheet metal plant, etc., so we are well equipped to give you service on any special as well as standard material you may need. Send us your orders and inquiries.

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MINNEAPOLIS MINN.

If our big general catalog No. 55 is not in your files, write for a copy now. It will pay you.



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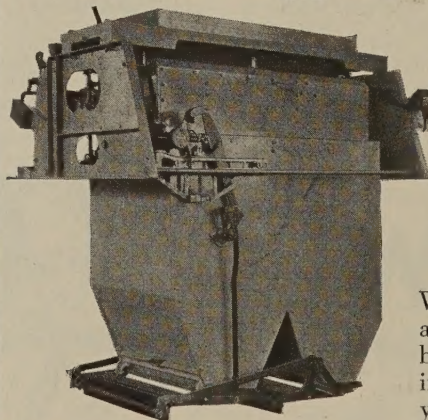
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all your good
GRAIN**

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"EUREKA"

The New **RICHARDSON** All-Automatic Grain Shipping Scale



will load your cars at the rate of 4000 bushels per hour.

It will give you Accurate Weights, Accurately Recorded.

Will tell you exactly how many bushels you load into each car you ship.

Rapid handling means greater volume and greater volume means greater profit.

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT—GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., NOVEMBER 13, 1935

CORNBORER appropriations having been discontinued by Congress no one seems to have discovered unusual activities of the destructive pest. Even the bureaucrats entrusted with enforcing the borer quarantine have been silent.

EVERY DAY brings us convincing evidence of the successful use of trucks by country elevator men in securing the continued patronage of the farmers of their territory. The tricky truckers are losing out.

BUROCRATS are so bent on regimenting the farmer that they talk now of congressional appropriations to make benefit payments to farmers in the event the processing taxes are declared unconstitutional as expected.

WHAT other grain dealers think, say and do is worthy your serious consideration and should be of real help to every thoughtful dealer in formulating his own policies and practices. You can get all this and more by perusing every number of the Journals.

AT LAST the Federal Government has decided to pay the one cent per bushel promised the exporting members of the North Pacific Emergency Export Ass'n for wheat exported in 1933. The collectors of this old debt will doubly enjoy their turkey.

FEEDING 850 turkeys as a sideline is the profitable venture of a Nebraska elevator operator whose healthy stock is illustrated on page 386 of this number. This gives Mr. Kuhl an opportunity to learn the true value of his different feeds from first hand experience.

FEED DEALERS in Oregon are not alone in their resolution recently adopted urging the state department of agriculture to reduce feed inspection fees so that no profit will accrue to the state from reduced costs of the service. These charges come out of the farmer who buys the feed, and the producer should not be subjected to a tax for revenue.

SOYBEAN oil meal is seen as a serious threat to cottonseed meal by some Memphis handlers of the cotton by-product, who have learned that some of the mills in the Memphis territory are experimenting with the processing of soybeans, and realize that under the present setup of freight rates the south is now the best available outlet for the bean meal.

SHIPPERS of feedstuffs can not rely on buyers' allegation that buyer assumes liability, instead of shipper, when buyer furnishes labels or tags, should the consignment not comply with state or federal regulations. The government fines the shipper, tho permitting the buyer to claim the goods on giving bond for its subsequent handling in compliance with law.

SOME country shippers suffered such heavy discounts on early shipments of new corn they are refusing to buy any more until the grain is dry. Many farmers who hastily cribbed first husking have since spread out the heating ears in hope of saving some of the grain. While a hard freeze or a week of high winds might save much of the damp corn, a modern drier is far more dependable and more profitable, as its owner collects pay for removing the moisture.

DID THE RAILROAD co-ordinator let the cat out of the bag in his St. Louis speech last week when he said it may be a practical necessity for government to take over the railroads because they have ceased to be an attractive field for private capital and enterprise, and no other alternative will be open? Is it the purpose of the politicians to make the operations of the roads so unprofitable by control of labor and rates that the government ownership must take place eventually?

BUROCRATS letting contracts for government supplies in some instances are still requiring bidders to agree to observe future legislation governing wages, hours, etc., altho the comptroller general has repeatedly held that there is no authority of law for such requirement. A bid may *not* be rejected because the bidder refuses to agree in advance to comply with legislation not yet enacted.

THE SUCCESSFUL grain dealer makes a survey of his territory and prospective clientele, and then adjusts his own business policy to meet the ideas of those patrons who are likely to provide the largest volume of profitable trade. Having once decided upon a policy it should be adhered to rigidly; for customers who have been taught to expect certain things from the merchant will be disappointed by any change and take their trade elsewhere. Let him not be beguiled into storing free or advancing money to any patrons large or small.

JUST as the Canadian National keeps unprofitable branches in operation to satisfy political ownership so it is likely political influence will keep in operation the M. & St. L. lines in South Dakota from Conde to Northville and Aberdeen, slated for abandonment. The Farm Credit Administration's Omaha Bank for Co-operatives has protested the abandonment, for the reason that the bank has loaned \$34,000 to a grain company nine of whose twelve elevators on the M. & St. L. would be rendered valueless by abandonment as contemplated by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Why not permit the closing of the branches if the cost of their operation exceeds an indemnity that should be paid the grain company for the loss of its rail outlet?

HOLDING unhedged grain in store is a hazardous form of speculation that few elevator operators can afford long to indulge. The dealer who buys grain in the pits of the public markets can sell and get out on a minute's notice, but the country elevator operator must know his grades or ship his grain to central markets for grading before he can finally dispose of it. Continuing to hold unhedged grain on a falling market is a most discouraging and unnecessary practice for anyone depending upon merchandising for profits. Cautious dealers who hold grain in country elevators invariably have it sold for delivery months hence, but so many speculators have been driven from the markets by the Government few are left to absorb the risks of ownership, so the usual carrying charge has disappeared. Political interference with the grain markets has worked to the great disadvantage of everyone interested in grain. Merchandisers who do not protect their investment against a declining market must make it a practice to sell quickly if they are to escape disastrous declines.

POULTRYMEN producing winter eggs should be good buyers of laying mash under the stimulus given the fresh egg market by the excellent consumer demand, which is conspicuously absent from the refrigerator stock. Apparently the consumer is so prosperous he turns up his nose at the storage eggs.

MANUFACTURERS of feedstuffs in the state of Maryland using corn distillers grains in their mixtures will be cheered by the attorney-general's opinion that the state inspection service is without its desired authority to require the corn distillers grains from outside the state to be registered and licensed. Feed mixers will agree with the attorney-general that the state law does not confer jurisdiction upon the state chemist, as to the raw materials used, the manufacturer's own guaranty on his finished product adequately protecting the consumer.

THE 45-cent loan takes no cognizance of distance from market or the freight rates, with the effect that corn remote from market centers will be cribbed for a loan and remain on the farm until taken over by the government or a new crop comes to the crib. So much corn can not meet the strict requirements as to grade and storage conditions, the surplus of poor corn can be expected to rush to market. As to the effect on the market price the knowledge that much is held back for future sale will be bearish, preventing bulges, while the price level of the whole remains low. The loan will act as the floor and the Argentine imports continue to act as the ceiling.

The Corn-Hog Contract

Out of more than 30,000,000 citizens only 630,617 voted for a continuation of a corn-hog program in the referendum of Oct. 25. Voting against it were 102,732 signers and non-signers. More than one-half of those voting against were contract signers.

Considering that the bribery checks had been going out from Washington just before the vote at the rate of 75,000 checks per day it indicates that the 1,000,000 other farmers not voting, but who raised corn or hogs, preferred not to sell their independence. How many who voted for control with the purpose of not themselves signing the new contract will never be known.

The failure to receive an unqualified indorsement had its reaction in an announcement by the A.A.A. Nov. 4 that a 30 per cent increase in slaughter was contemplated, and on Nov. 9 that a 30 per cent increase in production of hogs would be permitted.

Let us hope the bureaucrats continue to back down until they back completely off the boards.

A New N.R.A. Not Wanted

Business men who welcomed the U. S. Supreme Court's death blow to the N.R.A. legislation will find much to be alarmed about in the recent activities of Major Geo. L. Berry, Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation, and his call for a conference, in Washington, Dec. 9-10, of representatives of industry, labor and consumer on future N.R.A. legislation.

It seems to be the intent to hold a general meeting the first day so as to give the Supreme Coordinator an opportunity to give the delegates a clear understanding of what is wanted, while the second day will be devoted to group meetings to give different lines of business an opportunity to give formal endorsement to the plan.

In the meantime the Federal Trade Commission, that benign army of bureaucrats established originally for the purpose of promoting trade, has issued a commanding call to many lines of industry giving each "Notice of Opportunity to Be Heard" on its proposed trade practice rules, copies of which may be obtained from the commission. Suggestions or objections may be filed with the Commission orally Nov. 25 or before in writing.

Industry's experience with the pig-headed autocrats of the N.R.A. and A.A.A. who in the name of the Blue Eagle claimed to be seeking industrial recovery, but strangled industry at every turn, will not willingly participate in any conference that promises again to subject industry to regimentation by bureaucrats who have no knowledge of or interests in the requirements of business.

Even the lines of trade which did secure the approval of a reasonable code, have yet to trace any benefit from governmental supervision, altho the cost was enormous. The bureaucrats may have been prompted by altruistic motives, altho it is quite generally doubted, but their total ignorance of the needs of industry made it difficult for them to sanction anything that would promote the common welfare. Industry fresh from one depressing regimentation is not likely to ignore the freedom assured it by the Supreme Court and voluntarily walk into a new trap, designed especially for political expediency.

Men who have devoted their lives to special lines of industry are surely better equipped to guide their business back to recovery than a hungry horde of tax eaters who are without any successful experience in any business. If the politicians will give industry a real breathing spell Old Man Depression will soon get the count of ten. All that Business wants is to be given freedom to guide its own affairs.

Factors Depressing the Wheat Market

With supplies of wheat in exporting countries estimated at about 720,000,000 bus., and import requirements at 560,000,000 bus. during 1935-36, the international wheat situation does not call for an immediate rise in prices, altho the long-distance viewpoint takes cognizance of the fact that world supplies, excluding Russia and China, are 500,000,000 bus. below average supplies available during the period 1928-32.

Argentina's remainder for export is now placed by Broomhall a little larger, at 26,000,000 bus. France still has some to export.

The wheat market has been in a rut since the early October bulge. That was predicated on the enlargement of the Ethiopian war to include leading European powers and the possibility that the Canadian election might give the Bennett administration a mandate to hold up the price of cash and future wheat.

Sanctions disposed of one strengthening factor and the Dominion voters rejected price boosting, leaving the new administration free to sell wheat. By reason of its vast accumulation of over 200,000,000 bus. of cash wheat, and a Canadian visible of 271,458,762, one of the largest on record, the Dominion is easily the prime factor in the market, and that situation is distinctly bearish. Preponderance of Canada in the situation is realized when we consider that the Dominion alone could supply 395,000,000 bus. leaving only 325,000,000 bus. to come from other countries to supply needed world import requirements of 720,000,000 bus.

During November occurred the transfer of speculative interest in wheat fu-

We Were Put Here

to do what service we can, for honour and not for hire
.... The soul of piety was killed long ago by that idea
of reward.

R. L. Stevenson.

tures from the December to the May option.

For five months the May future will be "on top."

In squaring away for the five months' run the technical situation must be considered.

Liquidation of December wheat without corresponding purchases of deferred futures is indicated by the action of Nov. 8, when 1,317,000 bus. December was sold and only 241,000 bus. of May bought, net, the result in all futures being a decrease of 780,000 bus. in the open interest. The open interest at Chicago had climbed to 130,858,000 bus. Nov. 6, against a low of 68,193,000 July 10. This increase of 62,665,000 bus. may be considered as early buying on inflation expectation, later on the war rumors and more recently by flour millers.

Public elevator stocks available for delivery on December contracts have increased, and now include 2,600,000 bus. of No. 2 red. Canada has 32,000,000 bus. of wheat in United States elevators and spring wheat is on an import basis at current prices. Canada on Nov. 1 had 346,000,000 bus. available for export and carry-over, against 324,000,000 bus. a year ago.

In the United States domestic supplies of wheat are about 584,000,000 bus., against probable requirements of 480,000,000 bus. for remainder of crop year.

A year ago the price of wheat (lower grade) in Liverpool Nov. 10 was 49½ cents gold. On Nov. 9 the price was 53¾ cents gold. Winnipeg December wheat also advanced about 2½ cents during the year, from 47¼ to 49¾, while December wheat at Chicago declined from 59 to 57½ cents gold. These prices are not high as measured by former standards.

At the moment the price of wheat is well balanced between the factors making for higher or lower prices. Without attempting to forecast the selling policy of the Canadian wheat board it is safe to surmise that its sales will be so heavy during periods of strength as to prevent any considerable or sustained rise. The present wheat board will not, as did the Bennett administration, buy heavily of futures to support a drooping market. Therein lies the weakness of the present situation.

On the shoulders of the Canadian Wheat Board rests the whole wheat price structure.

FEED MANUFACTURERS would profit by more frequent analysis of their product that would inform them exactly what guaranties it is safe to place on the label. It cost one Kansas City Milling Company recently \$50 and costs in the federal court because a shipment of gray shorts and wheat scourings contained 6.53 instead of the 6 per cent of crude fiber stated on the label.

Much Poor Corn in New Crop

First arrivals of corn of the new crop are verifying the fears expressed a month ago that the crop was not curing for safe handling.

Grading as reported by the federal supervisors on first arrivals was:

At Kansas City, No. 5 white, 51½ lbs. and 22.5% moisture. It was from Paullina, Iowa, in the northwest part of the state.

Peoria sample grade yellow, 51 pounds, 28.4% moisture, 2.5% total damaged—from El Paso, Illinois.

Indianapolis, No. 4 white corn on account of 18.0% moisture. This car originated in the Vincennes territory and was mostly of the St. Charles variety. Another car of natural new corn graded sample grade on account of heating and 28.0% moisture.

The Fort Worth and Dallas markets are receiving a comparatively heavy movement of corn from South Texas. The corn is of excellent quality, grading mostly No. 1. Test weight is the only degrading factor.

B. W. Snow reports that quality of the crop, while very irregular, upon the whole is below normal in grade. Frost damage resulting in soft and chaffy grain proves greater than was realized when the frost was experienced, and an excessive moisture content has delayed field drying and caused husking to be later than normal. There is, however, ample sound corn for all requirements, but sufficient with a high moisture content to necessitate careful attention to quality in cribbing on the farm.

Nat C. Murray says in his Nov. 5 report: An early frost in October did more than usual damage to quality and slightly to quantity. The percentage of the crop damaged by frost, based upon estimates of our correspondents, averages 9.4 per cent, as compared with 1.9 per cent last year. In Illinois 20 per cent of the crop was damaged more or less by frost; in Iowa and Indiana, each 11 per cent; in Missouri 35 per cent; in Nebraska 20 per cent and Kansas 10 per cent. The merchantable quality of the crop is rated at 80 per cent, as compared with 73.9 per cent last year and 81 per cent, the ten year average. There is wider than usual variability of quality, some very good and some very poor. Much of the crop is heavy with moisture, delaying shelling, needing freezing weather to dry it out.

H. C. Donovan states that "most farmers are aware that with more than 25 per cent moisture, cribbed corn will start to mold with any spell of warm, damp weather. Because of this, husking that should generally have been well started by now is being delayed in the area all the way from Central Indiana westward to the drought and heat ripened sections of the west. Added to the large frost softened portions of this large central area are the numerous late maturing fields throughout as well as scattered soft ears in the most advanced fields. Inasmuch as it is a crop of large ears this season, the cobs which contain reserve moisture supplies for the kernels will be slow in drying out. With this situation there promises to be a late husking season delaying the early movement to terminal markets, or else a flood of poor conditioned corn."

H. D. Hughes of Iowa State College has issued a warning that "Much corn in Iowa will spoil in the cribs this year unless special care is used. In Southern Iowa it will not be possible to husk corn for several weeks in late planted fields, and in the central and northern sections the ears are developing mold while still on the stalk in the field. Freezing weather which killed corn, followed by a week of unusually warm weather while the corn had a high moisture content and the husks were fairly tight on the ears, is believed responsible for the many ears showing excessive mold at the cob. Such corn will be especially susceptible to spoilage in the crib."

Constitutionality of AAA Doubtful

The constitutionality of the AAA is so doubtful, the confusion of decisions already rendered so great, the remedy at law to recover processing taxes in the event of its being declared unconstitutional is so inadequate as to be almost non-existent, the probability so great that the U. S. Supreme Court will in the near future determine its constitutionality in one or another of the cases before it, and the circumstances existing so special and extraordinary, that the Court is moved to continue the preliminary restraining order in the form of a temporary injunction until the trial or until the Supreme Court decision, said Judge Cooper of the U. S. District Court Oct. 18 when deciding against the government in the A. P. W. Co. suit to restrain collection of processing taxes on wood pulp used in manufacture of paper towels.

Refunds of Farm Storage Fees

The Supreme Court of Nebraska on June 28, 1935, dismissed the suit brought by Floyd L. Bollen against Wm. B. Price, as Nebraska State Auditor, to prevent him from issuing a warrant to the State Railway Commission for funds paid in as fees under the Farm Warehouse Law in excess of cost of inspection of grain and enforcement of the act.

A surplus of \$130,000 remained on hand in the grain warehouse fund.

The \$5 fee was found to be excessive and was reduced to \$3.80, and the legislature enacted H. R. 131, Laws of 1935, providing for refunds of the surplus to the individual farmers. Later the legislature specifically appropriated \$127,000 for the refunds, and \$4,326.44 for expenses of the Commission in determining the amount due and in making of refunds.

Bollen, a member of the Commission, alleged the Act violated the State Constitution, by making the appropriation in a lump sum instead of certain amounts to named persons, as named in warrants.—261 N. W. Rep. 689.

Carrier Liable for B/L Fraud

The Norris-Lyddon Produce Co. in 1932 shipped 280 cars of produce at Fremont, Neb., over the C. & N. W. Ry.

For several years the railroad company had done nothing but spot the cars, the shipper loading and sealing the cars and presenting B/L to agent for signature.

Oct. 11, 1932, a car was ordered, was iced and spotted at shipper's warehouse at 1 p. m. At 2 p. m. shipper presented to agent an S/O B/L for 400 cases of eggs to New York, for signature. The B/L was negotiated at Stephens Nat'l Bank of Fremont for \$2,600. Oct. 13 a similar transaction was made for \$2,600. The Produce Co. had contracted for the eggs to be loaded but could not pay for them when they arrived at the warehouse, and the cars were never loaded or sealed.

Shipper becoming bankrupt the bank brought suit against the C. & N. W., alleging the issuance of the bills constituted a fraud against the bank.

The court found that the carrier knew the cars were not loaded when it issued the bills; that the bank purchased in good faith. In affirming a judgment in favor of plaintiff bank the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals on Jan. 25, 1935, said: Prior to the enactment of the B/L Act it would have been held in such a case as this that the carrier had done nothing to enable the shipper to impose upon the bank, because the agent of the carrier who signed the bills was without authority to issue them until the goods had actually been received. Sec. 22 of the Federal Bill of Lading Act enlarged the agent's implied authority by imposing a new liability on the principal for the agent's act in issuing the B/L, even tho the merchandise was not received.

Where one of two innocent parties must suffer by the fraud of another the loss should fall upon him who enabled such third person to commit the fraud.—75 Fed. Rep. (2d) 398.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

The Largest Corn Crop?

Grain & Feed Journals: When was the largest corn crop grown?—Geo. Schissel, Varina, Ia.

Ans.: The largest crop was produced in 1920, when 2,695,085,000 bus. was harvested as grain, and the total acreage if harvested as grain would have yielded 3,070,604,000 bus. The next largest was in 1906, when the grain equivalent on the entire acreage is stated by the Department of Agriculture to have been 3,032,910,000 bus.

The consumer pays 53 types of taxes on a loaf of bread, according to the American Bakers Ass'n.

Experimenting with white clover plucked from roadsides two students of the MacAlester College chemistry department, at St. Paul, Minn., Wm. Mahle and Harold Ohlgren, are reported by Dean R. U. Jones as having discovered a process of making gas for illuminating and heating out of the grass.

Death of W. A. Cutler

William A. Cutler died Oct. 20, aged 64 years.

He had been vice pres. of the Cutler-Dickerson Co., operators of grain elevators in Southern Michigan for 35 years, and pres. of the National Hay Ass'n in 1914-15. He served two terms on the council of his home city, Adrian, Mich., and was on the hospital board.

He had been blind for years, but kept up his active interest and hospitable spirit to the last, according to his many friends.

He is survived by his widow and his son, Gerald, who will continue to manage the business at Adrian and at Hudson.



Wm. A. Cutler, Adrian, Mich.

Countervailing Tax on Polish Rye

Effective Nov. 23 the Treasury Department has ruled that rye and rye flour from Poland must pay a duty equal to that country's export bounty.

The Polish government at present pays a bounty on exports of 7.89 zloty per 100 kilos. At current rates of exchange, the duty would be 37c bu. on rye and \$1.33 per barrel on rye flour. In addition, imports of rye grain would be subject to the normal tariff of 15c, and rye flour imports would have to pay the normal duty of 45c per barrel and the processing tax compensation of about \$1.39 per barrel.

Broadcast of Chicago Grain Market

Chicago stations having discontinued broadcasting the opening grain quotations, grain dealers having receiving sets will be pleased to learn that the opening is broadcast by the powerful WLW station of the Crosley Radio Corporation at Cincinnati. The opening grain quotations follow ten minutes devoted to other markets, 10:55 eastern time.

After 4:30 financial information is given by WLW, followed by the Board of Trade closing prices. If a sufficient number of grain dealers write Mr. Joseph Ries, educational director of the Crosley Radio Corporation, requesting it, the closing prices may be broadcast earlier.

Canadian Wheat Board Statement

W. D. Euler, chairman of the wheat com'te, and minister of trade and commerce, on Nov. 1 issued the following statement:

There are rumors abroad that the government intends to direct that the western wheat now held by the wheat board be sold even at sacrifice prices. The rumors are entirely without foundation. Under the law the board headed by John I. McFarland has full authority with regard to the selling policy.

Future activities of the Canadian Wheat Board will be under the direct jurisdiction of a com'te of three members of the Dominion government, with Hon. W. D. Euler, minister of trade and commerce, as chairman. His associates on the com'te will be Finance Minister Charles Dunning and Hon. J. G. Gardiner, minister of agriculture.

In making this announcement Oct. 29, Prime Minister King said it had been decided the responsibility of the governor-in-council under the wheat board act should be in the hands of a com'te of the council, made up of ministers of departments closely allied with the industry.

The provisions of the statute would be survived by this com'te and decision in this respect would be reached by the governor-in-council with the com'te advice.

Broomhall cabled Nov. 1: "Europe is not taking the amount of Canadian wheat anticipated, although stocks of bread wheat remaining on farms are not large. The visible supply in that country and stocks of Canadian wheat in the United States are huge and it is difficult to see how this is going to be disposed of. It might be possible to make special arrangements with various deficient countries to take some surplus wheat but within a short time there will be increasing offerings from Australia and Argentina where crops are better than before the September-October rains."

Federal Warns State Government

The U. S. Buro of Internal Revenue has ordered the government of the state of North Dakota to cease its practice of exchanging flour for wheat thruout the state, or to pay the processing tax on the output of the state mill and elevator.

It is not denied that the state-owned and operated mill has been shipping carloads of flour to various centers in the state, there to be exchanged for wheat to be shipped to the mill in the same car.

The federal bureaucrats insist that the law permits the exchange to be made only at the mill door.

Theodore Martell, state commissioner of agriculture and labor, and a member of the state industrial commission, is firm in his stand that the farmer's legal right to exchange without payment of processing tax can not be limited arbitrarily to the mill door.

If his contention is correct, and it probably is, line elevator companies could ship flour from Minneapolis mills to their country elevators to be exchanged without tax.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Nov. 23. Western Seedsmen's Ass'n, Kansas City, Mo., Hotel Kansas Citian.

Dec. 9. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n at Nashville, Tenn.

Dec. 10, 11, 12. Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of South Dakota, Watertown, S. D., Hotel Lincoln.

Feb. 4, 5, 6.—North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Bismarck, N. D.

Feb. 11, 12, 13. Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Chicago, Hotel LaSalle.

Feb. 18, 19, 20. Minnesota Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n, Minneapolis, West Hotel.

Feb. 21. Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, Seattle, Wash.

June 22, 23. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Cedar Point, O.

Oct. 12, 13. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n at Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.

Fixing of prices on trade-marked articles by the manufacturer under the new New York law was upheld recently by the New York Supreme Court.

Instead of setting the date for argument on the Hoosac Mills appeal for Nov. 20 as asked by government attorneys the Supreme Court of the United States granted the request by the defendant that the argument be postponed, and the date set is Dec. 9. The suit involves legality of the cotton processing tax, and constitutionality of the whole A.A.A.

Two-Day Meeting for National Ass'n

The customary three days devoted to the annual conventions of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n will be cut down to two at the fortieth annual meeting of the ass'n in Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 12 and 13, 1936, at the Hotel Schroeder.

Three business sessions will be held as usual, with two on the second day instead of one, the convention concluding with the annual banquet on the evening of the second day.

It has been found that attendance of members on the morning of the third day was too light for full consideration of important business matters.

Letters from the Trade

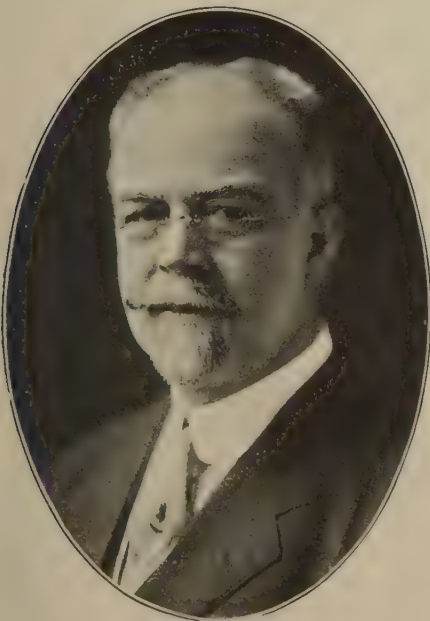
[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Dealers Paying Too Much for Damaged Corn

Grain & Feed Journals: About 30 grain dealers attended a district grain meeting at Vincennes, Ind., on Tuesday night, Oct. 29. The reports coming from grain dealers in the "pocket" on the corn situation were indeed discouraging, with one or two frosts and a freeze there occurring about two weeks ago, which will cause in some localities almost a total destruction of the crop. In other sections damage was predicted as high as 50%. Several cars of corn shipped to the Indianapolis market from this territory have shown from 25 to 28% moisture, usually heating, on which heavy discounts occurred. Some dealers were paying prices which proved to be from 5 to 8 cents a bushel more than what they received for the corn when hurried into the market. Why they do it, is an unanswered question. Better take a long margin on this excessively wet corn.

Reports on natural corn coming into the Indianapolis market from the northern half of the state the last few days indicate a moisture content from about 22.5% to 25%. Reports coming to my attention from this territory indicate that in good fields of corn soft ears are found nearby the best quality. Watch out for this; make your farmers sort out the soft corn; and by all means watch out later for damaged corn that is going into the cribs now. The handling of this corn crop with its heavy moisture is "dynamite," so you can not be too careful in buying it on a liberal margin at this time, and you might just as well get into the habit of actually grading it in accordance with federal standards of grading, for by such grades you will be governed when such grain is sold in the market.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

The federal court at New York Oct. 30 continued in effect an injunction restraining the government from collecting the processing tax from the Wheatena Corporation and 12 others.



Leverick W. Forbell, New York, N. Y.
Deceased Nov. 6, Aged 76 Years.

Deadly Bin Gas Claims Two

The death of two men in a vat of a corn products factory at Clinton, Ia., again calls attention to the deadly nature of the gas emanating from fermenting grain.

Edward H. Edens and Carl Carlson, plant foreman for the Clinton Co., were the victims. Carlson is believed to have entered the tank at midnight Sunday, Oct. 27, and it is thought that Edens, missing him, entered the tank early Monday morning, to get him out.

Gases contained in bins in which men have died have been analyzed and found to consist of 10 to 12.65 per cent carbon dioxide instead of the normal mere trace, 0.03 per cent; 1.8 to 2.48 per cent oxygen instead of the normal 20 per cent; and of carbon monoxide, none to 0.2 per cent.

Carbon dioxide is the apparently harmless gas squirted into soda drinks and found in bottled carbonated waters. It is not a poison to humans. Being slightly heavier than air it remains at the bottom of the vacant space above the grain in a bin, the level of the gas rising as more is generated in the grain below to force its way upward.

A man entering a bin containing the gas dies by drowning as in water, for lack of oxygen to breathe.

Six instances are on record where men have died from the gas in grain bins.

At Milwaukee, Wis., a concrete bin in Elevator "B" filled with wet corn to within 20 ft. of the top was entered for the purposes of examining the condition of the corn. The man descending the ladder failed to return, and another man sent to look for him climbed down and was overcome. Both were taken out dead by a fireman wearing an oxygen helmet. This occurred Aug. 30, 1927, 22 days after the corn had been placed in the bin. The corn had been dried to 13½% moisture, but was of distinctly low quality, containing about 30 per cent damage.

In Ashland County, Ohio, in October, 1926, two farmers were suffocated in a silo partly filled.

At Chicago, July 29, 1935, a man entered a bin of the J. Badenoch Co. to clean out corn screenings that had caked. When down about 15 ft. he signaled to be pulled out, but, as he had neglected to tie himself in the boatswain's chair he fell out. A second man who was lowered into the bin gave the signal to haul up when he was down 20 ft., and was revived. Firemen with gas masks removed the dead man. The verdict was death from breathing carbon dioxide.

At Chicago Mar. 30, 1923, a bin in the Mid-West Elevator containing about 6 ft. of damp oats over a drier was entered to release a choke. A second man went down and got the rope tangled in the tie rods and could not be pulled up. Their bodies were removed by a fireman wearing an oxygen helmet.

At Ogden, Utah, Feb. 1, 1921, a tank of the Globe Grain & Milling Co., filled to within 7 ft. of the top with barley, was entered by a man who died 12 minutes afterward. Two men who followed him were pulled out and revived. The first man was pulled out with a hook. The barley had refused to flow. It contained 15% moisture and had been in the bin 68 days.

At New Orleans, La., Jan. 31, 1918, the bin foreman entered a bin half full of corn

at the concrete Public Elevator. He found the air bad, gave the signal to be pulled up but was overcome and fell out of the saddle, breaking his neck. The corn had been dried to 14% moisture.

In every instance the condition of the grain in bin was such as to permit generation of gas. At Milwaukee the percentage of carbon dioxide gas was only 0.20 to 1.2 per cent, while the oxygen, at 18.60 to 19.80 per cent, was nearly the normal quantity necessary for support of life, indicating a possibility that grain of distinctly low quality may generate a gas more poisonous than carbon dioxide.

Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd., announced Oct. 17 that it would operate no voluntary wheat pools. The Alberta and Saskatchewan pools are expected to make a similar announcement, the new Wheat Board making such operations unnecessary.

Flanley New Pres. at Sioux City

Charles C. Flanley is the new pres. of the Sioux City Grain Exchange. Many years of close association with the organization literally from its inception, fits him admirably for the post.

Tho the Sioux City Grain Exchange was first organized as the Sioux City Board of Trade in 1907 on the soon forgotten promises of railroad rate considerations, it was not until 1922 that the organization really grew up, won proportional rates, and so outgrew its original purposes that it was re-organized as the Sioux City Grain Exchange. Under the Grain Exchange charter taken out on July 1, 1922, other lines of business were abandoned.

Mr. Flanley was one of the organizers of the Sioux City Grain Exchange. He has held a directorship or other office practically every year since.

Mr. Flanley left Chicago in 1909 to enter the grain circle of Sioux City. Three years later he embarked in the grain business on his own account with the Flanley Grain Co., which has been a factor in the market ever since.



C. C. Flanley, Sioux City, Ia., President-Elect,
Sioux City Grain Exchange

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Washington, D. C.—Wheat stocks held by mills Sept. 30 amounted to 155,790,000 bus., against 58,700,000 bus. June 30.—Buro of the Census.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Due to low yields and high basis for cash wheat, St. Joseph elevator and mill stocks are extremely light at the present time. The wheat total is 959,745 bus., corn 15,780 bus., oats 850,340 and barley 6,880 bus.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 9.—Customs receipts for the Duluth-Superior districts for the month of October totaled \$247,049.66, and were the largest of any month this year. Virtually all of it came from duties on grain imports from Canada.—F. G. C.

Minneapolis, Minn.—According to our own calculations, 8,915,000 bus. of the present domestic crop have been marketed between Aug. 1 and Nov. 1 of this year. This is the largest amount of flaxseed to disappear into consuming channels during the August-September-October period since 1930.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Seattle, Wash.—A steamer has left with the first load of wheat to be shipped out of this port to Gulf and Atlantic ports in a year. The vessel recently chartered by the Pacific Continental Grain Co. will carry a cargo of more than 247,500 bus. Washington wheat exports so

Corn Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1934, in bushels, were:

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1935 | 1934 | 1935 | 1934 |
| Baltimore | 203,071 | 85,140 | ..... | ..... |
| Boston | 424,348 | 91,625 | ..... | ..... |
| Chicago | 2,379,000 | 3,455,000 | 838,000 | 3,978,000 |
| Duluth | 54,798 | 20,270 | 54,798 | 422,473 |
| Ft. Worth | 652,200 | 376,600 | 300,600 | 12,600 |
| Galveston | ..... | ..... | 21,050 | ..... |
| Hutchinson | 1,400 | 15,400 | ..... | ..... |
| Indianapolis | 993,000 | 1,429,000 | 606,000 | 873,000 |
| Kansas C'y | 622,500 | 4,194,000 | 93,000 | 2,238,000 |
| Milwaukee | 261,950 | 387,500 | 48,100 | 215,200 |
| Minneapolis | 521,310 | 1,270,770 | 770,440 | 1,169,150 |
| New Orleans | 11,665 | 457,426 | 71,400 | 300,995 |
| Omaha | 457,800 | 1,661,800 | 328,597 | 1,481,200 |
| Peoria | 1,943,100 | 1,439,900 | 917,200 | 813,400 |
| Philadelph'y | 188,724 | 24,890 | ..... | ..... |
| Portland | 58,104 | 97,161 | 42,750 | 7,143 |
| St. Joseph | 202,500 | 855,000 | 49,500 | 819,000 |
| Seattle | 1,400 | 20,400 | ..... | ..... |
| Superior | 56,351 | 22,471 | 54,797 | 569,095 |
| Toledo | 96,250 | 110,000 | 18,680 | 34,000 |
| Wichita | 23,900 | 61,100 | 11,700 | 26,000 |

far this year have exceeded 15,000,000 bus. Approximately two-thirds of the Washington crop has been disposed of.—F. K. H.

Duluth, Minn.—An interesting and unique procedure, the first heard of in this market, recently took place with the arrival of a 5,000-bu. Canadian barley cargo in bond, from Port Arthur. It was unloaded in an elevator and re-loaded into cars in bond, en route to Texas, for reshipment into Mexico, its definite destination presumably being Mexico City.—F. G. C.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 25.—Stocks of wheat in interior mills, elevators and warehouses are estimated to have been 103,382,000 bus. on Oct. 1, and 115,819,000 on Oct. 1, 1934. As compared with a year ago, stocks in this position are generally greater in the eastern states and in the

Oats Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1934, in bushels, were:

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1935 | 1934 | 1935 | 1934 |
| Baltimore | 69,136 | 18,594 | ..... | ..... |
| Boston | 70,371 | 88,750 | | |
| Chicago | 2,177,000 | 949,000 | 1,531,000 | 830,000 |
| Duluth | 3,035,278 | 243,035 | 2,650,167 | 488,566 |
| Ft. W'm | 4,231,773 | 1,686,012 | 4,720,732 | 1,123,433 |
| Ft. Worth | 84,400 | 74,000 | 26,000 | 62,000 |
| Hutchinson | 4,000 | | | |
| Indianapolis | 502,000 | 218,000 | 222,000 | 172,000 |
| Kansas City | 496,000 | 344,000 | 54,000 | 76,000 |
| Milwaukee | 169,500 | 323,100 | 121,600 | 305,400 |
| Min'polis | 2,738,140 | 689,350 | 2,322,280 | 2,582,660 |
| New Orleans | 23,430 | 105,993 | 48,091 | 311,641 |
| Omaha | 994,000 | 170,000 | 436,650 | 88,000 |
| Peoria | 204,200 | 81,200 | 228,500 | 124,000 |
| Philad'phia | 62,386 | 148,332 | | |
| Portl'd, Ore. | 146,671 | 367,555 | 104,230 | 383,180 |
| St. Joseph | 686,000 | 676,000 | 90,000 | 38,000 |
| Seattle | 142,000 | 136,000 | | |
| Superior | 1,405,466 | 104,639 | 2,141,575 | 416,992 |
| Toledo | 765,700 | 492,025 | 645,565 | 477,790 |
| Vancouver | 162,949 | 205,526 | 83,308 | 375,948 |
| Wichita | 4,500 | 46,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 |

Rye Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1934, in bushels, were:

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|--------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | 1935 | 1934 | 1935 | 1934 |
| Baltimore . . . | 189,989 | 67,308 | | |
| Boston | 720 | 1,100 | | |
| Chicago | 954,000 | 1,327,000 | 830,000 | 618,000 |
| Duluth | 749,911 | 9,292 | 844,210 | 115,314 |
| Ft. William . . . | 398,963 | 111,641 | 94,491 | 60,000 |
| Ft. Worth | | 1,500 | | |
| Indianapolis . . | 89,000 | 232,500 | 77,000 | 196,500 |
| Kansas City . . . | 15,000 | 1,500 | 10,500 | |
| Milwaukee | 22,640 | 8,490 | 10,040 | 8,780 |
| Minneapolis . . . | 947,050 | 204,400 | 115,810 | 175,450 |
| New Orleans . . . | | 39,618 | | |
| Omaha | 103,600 | 1,400 | 71,450 | 1,400 |
| Peoria | 199,200 | 118,600 | 36,000 | 30,000 |
| Philadelphia . . . | | 62,212 | | 30,000 |
| Portland, Ore. . . | 9,783 | 1,439 | 144 | |
| St. Joseph | 3,000 | | 1,500 | |
| Seattle | 1,500 | 4,500 | | |
| Superior | 695,363 | 4,454 | 1,131,300 | 20,000 |
| Toledo | 33,600 | 4,800 | 10,660 | 12,500 |

northern corn belt, but are smaller in the Pacific Northwest, and in the southern great plains.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

New Boston, Ill., Oct. 30.—For the first time in the 20 years' experience of Oris Ogle, manager of the New Boston Grain Co., in Mercer County, he handled a shipment of buckwheat at the elevator this fall. He has one carload in storage and expects another one to be brot in soon. Most of the crop was raised on ground that was too wet in the spring and early summer for any other crop to be planted.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 5.—About 68.4 per cent of the wheat crop (for market) has been mar-

Barley Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1934, in bushels, were:

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1935 | 1934 | 1935 | 1934 |
| Baltimore | 14,625 | 5,314 | ..... | ..... |
| Boston | 2,200 | | | |
| Chicago | 927,000 | 993,000 | 189,000 | 152,000 |
| Duluth | 2,387,830 | 1,202,538 | 1,889,722 | 1,046,839 |
| Ft. W'm | 2,412,886 | 1,673,021 | 1,748,878 | 2,755,292 |
| Ft. Worth | 7,500 | 12,000 | 7,500 | 6,000 |
| Hutchinson | | 1,500 | | |
| Indianapolis | 11,000 | | | |
| Kansas C'y | 129,600 | 24,000 | 54,400 | 12,800 |
| Milwaukee | 2,934,749 | 2,114,677 | 963,325 | 452,750 |
| Min'polis | 3,428,340 | 1,593,950 | 2,361,790 | 1,252,410 |
| Omaha | 424,000 | 8,000 | 205,601 | |
| Peoria | 250,600 | 238,000 | 86,800 | 109,200 |
| Philadelphia | 3,744 | 21,114 | | |
| Port'l'd, Ore. | 117,764 | 58,949 | 36,190 | 10,353 |
| St. Joseph | | | 3,500 | ..... |
| Seattle | 30,000 | 3,000 | | |
| Superior | 1,254,274 | 496,593 | 858,626 | 299,500 |
| Toledo | 13,200 | 118,480 | 14,115 | |
| Vancouver | 6,420 | 121,966 | 7,061 | 91,138 |

Wheat Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1934, in bushels, were:

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1935 | 1934 | 1935 | 1934 |
| Baltimore | 84,600 | 585,550 | 981 | 360 |
| Boston | 2,200 | 158,980 | | |
| Chicago | 1,777,000 | 1,156,000 | 1,835,000 | 2,283,000 |
| Churchill | 802,146 | 1,600,686 | 198,889 | 150,625 |
| Duluth | 5,805,617 | 2,832,351 | 2,485,919 | 4,526,521 |
| Ft. W'm | 31,102,022 | 22,055,837 | 33,879,530 | 22,028,418 |
| Ft. Worth | 409,500 | 110,400 | 76,800 | 568,500 |
| Galveston | | | 89,000 | ..... |
| Hutch'son | 1,090,000 | 793,500 | ..... | ..... |
| Ind'napolis | 441,000 | 189,000 | 235,000 | 241,000 |
| Kan. City | 4,131,200 | 1,670,400 | 2,286,465 | 2,777,875 |
| Milwaukee | 9,240 | 425,240 | 35,000 | 182,405 |
| Min'polis | 11,850,420 | 4,592,090 | 4,762,710 | 1,596,820 |
| N. Orleans | 19,976 | 81,863 | 12,374 | 11,175 |
| Omaha | 1,614,803 | 462,400 | 1,093,400 | 1,177,400 |
| Peoria | 99,400 | 172,800 | 182,100 | 165,600 |
| Philadelphia | 74,875 | 103,366 | ..... | 91,815 |
| Portland | 2,880,918 | 1,149,138 | 930,581 | 724,091 |
| St. Joseph | 657,600 | 342,400 | 283,200 | 233,600 |
| Seattle | 1,065,500 | 583,500 | | |
| Superior | 3,841,321 | 2,018,771 | 1,803,024 | 2,263,861 |
| Toledo | 723,160 | 523,600 | 383,520 | 409,333 |
| Vancouver | 7,344,890 | 5,476,316 | 3,623,497 | 5,690,410 |
| Wichita | 690,000 | 634,500 | 757,500 | 739,500 |

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for December delivery at the following markets for the past three weeks have been as follows:

| | | Wheat | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | Option | Oct. | Oct. | Oct. | Oct. | Oct. | Oct. | Oct. | Oct. | Oct. | Nov. | Nov. | Nov. | Nov. | Nov. | Nov. | Nov. | Nov. |
| | High | Low | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Chicago | 109½ | 81 | 99¾ | 99% | 100½ | 98¾ | 97½ | 97% | 97½ | 98½ | 97% | 98% | 98½ | 97% | 97¾ | 96½ | 96 | 94¾ |
| Winnipeg | 98 | 81½ | 89 | ... | 89 | 87½ | 85½ | 86 | 85½ | 86% | 85% | 86¼ | 85½ | 84½ | 85 | 84½ | 84¾ | 83½ |
| Liverpool* | 98½ | ... | 93½ | 94¼ | 94 | 94 | 92½ | 90¾ | 89¾ | 91¼ | 90½ | 90% | 90¾ | 89½ | 89 | 89½ | 89¾ | 88¾ |
| Kansas City | 112½ | 77½ | 102 | 101½ | 102¼ | 100% | 99½ | 100 | 99¾ | 100½ | 100 | 100¼ | 99% | 98 | 98¾ | 97% | 97% | 96½ |
| Minneapolis | 127% | 81 | 116½ | 115¾ | 116% | 114¾ | 112% | 113% | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113 | 113% | 112% | 109¾ | 110% | 110½ | 110¾ | 107% |
| Duluth, durum | 102¾ | 76¾ | 98% | 97 | 96½ | 94% | 93% | 93¾ | 93¾ | 94 | 92¾ | 93% | 92% | 92% | 93% | 93 | 94½ | 93% |
| Milwaukee | 109¼ | 81¼ | 99% | 99% | 100½ | 98¾ | 97½ | 97% | 97½ | 98% | 97% | 98¾ | 98½ | 97% | 97¾ | 96½ | 96 | ... |
| | | Corn | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 72½ | 54¾ | 61% | 60½ | 61 | 60% | 60 | 59¼ | 58¾ | 58¾ | 58½ | 58 | 58¼ | 58% | 59½ | 58% | 59 | 58¾ |
| Kansas City | 67 | 55½ | 59% | 59½ | 59¾ | 59½ | 58¾ | 58¾ | 57½ | 58 | 57% | 57% | 57% | 57% | 58½ | 57% | 58 | 58¼ |
| Milwaukee | 68% | 55 | 61½ | 60% | 61 | 60% | 60½ | 59% | 58¼ | 58% | 58% | 57% | 58% | 58¾ | 59½ | 58% | 58 | ... |
| | | Oats | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 36¾ | 25½ | 26% | 26% | 26¾ | 26½ | 26¼ | 26½ | 26½ | 27 | 26% | 26% | 26¾ | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | 26% | 26¾ |
| Winnipeg | 33¾ | 27¼ | 27% | ... | 27% | 27% | 27½ | 28½ | 28 | 28¼ | 28½ | 28% | 28½ | 27% | 28½ | 28 | 28¾ | 28 |
| Minneapolis | 32½ | 24¾ | 25½ | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25 | 24% | 25 | 25½ | 25½ | 25% | 25½ | 25% | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 24½ |
| Milwaukee | 36% | 25¾ | 26% | 26% | 26¾ | 26½ | 26% | 26% | 26½ | 27 | 26% | 26% | 26¾ | 26% | 26% | 26% | 26% | ... |
| | | Rye | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 56% | 41¾ | 50½ | 50% | 50¾ | 50½ | 48% | 49½ | 49¼ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 49% | 48% | 49½ | 48% | 50 | 49% |
| Minneapolis | 56 | 40½ | 46½ | 46% | 46¾ | 46¼ | 47 | 47½ | 45% | 46½ | 46¼ | 46% | 46 | 44% | 45½ | 46 | 45¾ | 44% |
| Winnipeg | 49½ | 36¾ | 41% | ... | 41 | 39½ | 38½ | 39½ | 39½ | 40½ | 40¾ | 40% | 39% | 39½ | 40½ | 40 | 41½ | 39% |
| Duluth | 55 | 42 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 46¾ | 46¼ | 45¾ | 46½ | 47¼ | 47 | 47% | 47 | 45½ | 45½ | 45¾ | 46½ | 45½ |
| | | Barley | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minneapolis | 43 | 34¾ | 36¾ | 36% | 36 | 35¾ | 35% | 36¾ | 36¾ | 35% | 36% | 36½ | 36% | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36¼ | 37 | 36½ |
| Winnipeg | 39½ | 31% | 32½ | ... | 32% | 32% | 31% | 32½ | 32½ | 33½ | 32% | 33 | 32¾ | 32% | 33% | 33½ | 34% | 33¾ |
| | | Soybeans | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago, country bid... | 74 | 55 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 71 | 70 | 70½ | 71 | 71½ | 71½ | 71½ | 71½ | 72 | 71½ |
| *At daily current rate of exchange. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

keted to Nov. 1, as compared with 68.0 per cent in like period last year, and 61.2 per cent as the normal or usual proportion to Nov. 1. This year, the consumption of new crop corn prior to Nov. 1 exceeded the stocks of old corn remaining on Nov. 1. Old corn on farms Nov. 1 was 35,100,000 bus., and the new corn fed prior to Nov. 1 was 115,650,000 bus.—Nat C. Murray, Statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 9.—Another cargo of Argentine corn arrived here on the steamer Bonheur, from Rosario, amounting to 1,534 bags or 2,405 long tons. A shipment of 2,666 bags of malt was brot to Boston from Antwerp on the steamer Black Eagle. Canadian feeds are moving out of Boston for the first time in months, the steamer Maidan taking 2,850 bags of shorts and 2,040 bags bran for Avonmouth, Eng. Stocks of grain in local elevators at the end of October were: 4,870 bus. of wheat, all American; 316,577 bus. corn, 6,761 bus. oats, 8,195 bus. malt.—L. V. S.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 9.—Barley is arriving in larger volume for assembling to make up cargo lots for later shipment by outside interests. Grain receipts have commenced to fall off, partly on account of wintry weather and partly because the country is holding back shipping for better prices. Grain stocks, Nov. 9, at 24,151,000 bus., are just about 3,000,000 bus. in excess of last year's holdings at this time. Receipts on the crop year all domestic grains Aug. 1, 1935, to Nov. 9, 1935, were 37,330,818 bus., against 17,715,590 for the corresponding period last year, while imports from Canada during the same time this year were 2,689,697 bus., compared with 3,803,611 bus. in 1934.—F. G. C.

Canadian Visible 271,458,762 Bus.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 8.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Nov. 1 shows an increase of 4,050,546 bus., compared with the preceding week and an increase of 17,558,629 bus. compared with the corresponding week in 1934. The visible supply was reported as 271,458,762 bus., compared with the revised figure of 267,408,216 bus. for the preceding week and 253,900,133 bus. for the week ending Nov. 2, 1934.

Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 32,049,390 bushels, a net increase of 2,133,626 bus. over the previous week when 29,915,764 bus. were reported. For the like week a year ago the Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 17,575,330 bus.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Oct. 25 amounted to 11,657,848 bus., a decrease of 1,653,882 bus. from the previous week's total when 13,311,730 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 9,749,046 bus.

Export clearances of Canadian wheat during the crop year to Nov. 1 have been 32,350,087, against 40,982,237 bus. during the corresponding period of 1934.—R. H. Coats, dominion statistician.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Bicknell, Ind., Nov. 8.—Our wheat crop is looking fine, and a very large crop.—O. L. Barr.

Dexter, Ia., Oct. 25.—Corn carries so much moisture that it is unfit to crib.—Charles E. Willrich.

Millard, Neb., Oct. 28.—A small crop of corn is wet, and very little shucking has been done.—Wm. Von Dohren, Jr.

Waukegan, Ia., Oct. 25.—Corn is carrying 20 to 30% moisture and little is moving.—E. E. Ozburn, Farmers Elevator Co.

Adel, Ia., Oct. 25.—We have an abundant crop—of wet corn. Moisture is 25%. Too wet to handle safely.—Vern Danilson.

Redfield, Ia., Oct. 25.—Corn shows for a big crop, but is high in moisture.—Charles Mabbitt, agt. Des Moines Elevator & Grain Co.

Missouri Valley, Ia., Nov. 7.—Moisture in corn is not coming down very fast. Still running 24 to 26%.—Wm. Boulden, Milligan & McCarthy.

Mondamin, Ia., Nov. 7.—Corn appears to be getting no drier. Returns on a car just shipped showed 22%.—S. C. Beebe, Farmers Elevators.

Walton, Ind., Nov. 1.—Soybeans are yielding exceedingly well. Crop 75% harvested to date. Farmers holding on farms 65% of the crop.—A. D. Shirley.

Tamora, Neb., Oct. 29.—Quite a bit of the corn in this community will make 40 to 50 bus. per acre.—O. H. Wied, Farmers Grain & Coal Co.

Waverly, Neb., Oct. 28.—Our farmers will raise enough corn to fill their own feeding requirements, but will have little if any to sell.—I. E. Woolman, Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 29.—This fall our entire territory has had fairly good moisture and we have the best prospects of a crop in five years. Also our acreage is very satisfactory.—Intermountain Elevator Co., Leo H. Connell.

Greenwood, Neb., Oct. 28.—This community will raise only about a fourth of a crop of corn, due to hot weather and drouth catching the corn at tasseling time.—E. A. Landon, mgr. Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n.

Kansas City, Mo.—Following is the detail of the total of 2,592 cars of wheat inspected here during October: Dark northern spring, 150 cars; northern spring, 14; red spring, 1; dark hard winter, 175; hard winter, 1,195; yellow hard

winter, 34; soft red winter, 431; western red, 52; hard white, 3; soft white, 188; white club, 117; western white, 2; mixed, 221; all other classes, 9.

Cottage Grove, Ind., Nov. 1.—Farmers are busy gathering corn in this section. Have been able to sell all the corn pickers we could get, owing to a scarcity of huskers. Wheat all up and a wonderful stand. Pastures in wonderful shape. Paying 50 cents per bu. for new corn. From 60 to 90 bus. to the acre is the yield in this vicinity. Corn has been slow in drying out and plenty of moisture yet.—J. H. Bell, Bell Elvtr. Co.

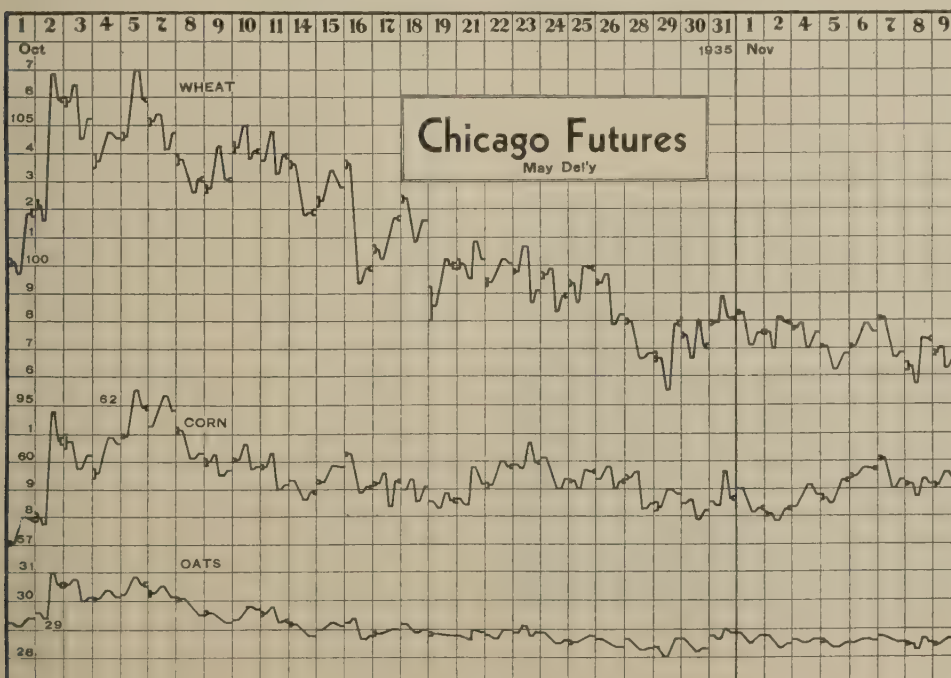
Decatur, Ill., Nov. 9.—Wheat looks very good as moisture condition is favorable. There is a small increase in acreage. No wheat moving from the country. Corn husking is getting a late start in Central Illinois. As corn is carrying high moisture, farmers have been in no hurry to start harvesting. We get reports of freshly picked corn heating in the cribs. Unseasonably warm weather and a few soft ears of corn caused the trouble. There is a general feeling that a large amount of corn will be sealed, as the country station price of corn is about on a par with the government loan figure of 45 cents a bushel, and producers will figure they have everything to gain and nothing to lose by holding. On account of the continued wet weather, harvesting of soy beans was delayed until yesterday. Beans moving now are running higher in moisture than those harvested early in October.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 5.—The corn crop is yielding slightly less than forecast a month ago. Estimates of yields per acre average 23.6 bus. for the United States, making a total production of 2,205,000,000 bus. A month ago our forecast was 2,265,000,000 bus. and the government's 2,213,000,000 bus. Crop last year was 1,377,000,000 and the average for the preceding five years 2,488,000,000 bus. The yield per acre and the total production, is moderately below an average out-turn. The shortage is mostly in the western edge of the corn belt, Nebraska and Kansas; also in Missouri. East of the Mississippi river the crop is about up to the average. Preliminary estimates indicate winter wheat seedings this fall 45,863,000 acres, as compared with 44,336,000 acres sown last fall, an increase of 1,527,000 acres, or 3.5%.—Nat C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

Winchester, Ind., Nov. 8.—Corn husking is under way and corn is good quality altho there is some soft corn in every field, especially in fields planted on sod last spring. Cut worms were very bad and most of the corn was planted twice, so there are soft spots in the fields, but corn on an average is all splendid quality and yielded well. It is heavy in moisture, we have not had any drying weather as yet. Weather has been unusually mild and not enough wind or heavy frost to dry corn out. It is running 22% to 28% moisture. Some complain that corn is heating in cribs. Quite a little going to market, don't know what they will do with all of it when the movement is well under way. Government advancing 45c a bushel on corn in cribs will hold quite a little back and maybe a good thing for the market, but there will certainly be a lot more corn fed on the farms this year than last. Never saw so many pigs in the fields as there are now. Plenty of cattle and sheep. More cattle on feed in Eastern-Central Indiana than there has been for many years.—Goodrich Bros. Co., by P. E. Goodrich.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 4.—Reports giving preliminary estimates of acreage planted to winter wheat are interpreted to indicate 45,734,000 acres. This figure is 103.2 per cent of the official unrevised acreage of 44,336,000 planted last year and compares with the five-year average of 42,635,000. Last year's acreage may be revised downward a few hundred thousand. Average surface soil conditions and growth are improved compared to the last two years in the Southwest. Subsoil conditions are slightly improved. However, a large acreage shows no improvement and a considerable area has less submoisture. Moisture in the Northwest and far Northwest is decidedly deficient and little of the winter wheat is showing above ground. July, August and September moisture west of the 100th meridian was only about two-thirds of normal, but considerable of the area appears to have been benefited by October rainfall.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician Lamson Bros. & Co.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 4.—A yield per acre for corn of 24.2 bus. is indicated; against 15.7 last year and a five-year average of 25.7 bus. This yield indicates a total crop of 2,262 million bus., compared with 1,377 million last year and a five-year average outturn of 2,562 million bus. East of the Mississippi River weather conditions were moderately favorable and the crop is of fair volume. The amount of old corn carried



over is very small, estimated for November 1 at 3.2 per cent of last year's crop or a total of only 44,741,000 bus. Preliminary returns of acreage seeded to winter wheat this fall show a total area of 45,170,000 acres or 102% of last year, when the sown breadth was officially reported at 44,306,000 acres. It is easily apparent that the crop is starting badly over important areas, especially in the western plains area. In the territory west of the 100th meridian, the rainfall during July, August and September was only 65% of normal.—B. W. Snow, statistician Bartlett Frazier Co.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 4.—The promise of the corn crop on Nov. 1 was for a yield of 2,195,000,000 bus., being reduced from our October estimate of 2,235,000,000 by frost damage during the early part of October and late maturity in many sections, causing shrinkage. The condition of much of the crop is such that husking has been greatly delayed in places and even with being husked late it is problematical whether or not that portion can go thru the winter in cribs and be in good condition next spring. The acreage of winter wheat seeded up to Nov. 1 was about 5% greater than on Nov. 1 a year ago. Most of the acreage from eastern Kansas eastward has had from a fair to good fall start, and while better off in that respect than a year ago in western Kansas and portions of adjoining states, it is far from being classed as good in those sections. In the Pacific Northwest seeding was late because of lack of moisture, and even at this early date some reports are claiming damage from recent frosts to the tender plants.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 25.—Inspection returns obtained from the Winnipeg inspection office covering the western grain inspection division up to and including Oct. 17 show the percentages of cars of the various straight grades of hard red spring wheat, along with the corresponding figures for 1934, to be as follows (the figures for the 1935 crop being given first): No. 1 hard, 3.3 and 8.6; 1 northern, 25.2 and 51.8; 2 northern, 15.0 and 23.9; 3 northern, 14.4 and 5.6; 4 northern, 13.3 and 3.3; 5, 7.3 and 1.4; 6, 2.9 and 0.3; feed, 9.1 and 0.1; 4 special, 3.3 for 1935; 5 special, 2.2 for 1935; 6 special, 2.2 for 1935; 1 C. W. garnet, 0.4 for 1935; 2 C. W. garnet, 1.4 for 1935. Total number of cars, 43,322 for 1935 and 42,072 for 1934. From these figures it will be seen that out of 43,322 cars of straight grade new crop wheat inspected, only 43.5% graded 2 northern or higher as compared with 39.3% for 1934. The percentages of the grades Nos. 4 northern, 5, 6 and feed will likely increase during the next few weeks in view of the fact that the general improvement of the corn from central and northern Saskatchewan and Alberta, in which areas most of the frost damaged and immature wheats originate, occurs later than that from the more southerly districts. The feed wheat this far inspected has been so graded largely on account of low test weight.—Board of Grain Commissioners, Research Laboratory, W. F. Geddes and T. R. Aitken.

Government Report on Corn Crop

Washington, D. C., Nov. 11.—The crop reporting board of the Department of Agriculture estimates the corn crop this year at 2,211,268,000 bus.; against 2,213,319,000 a month ago. Last year's production was 1,377,000,000 bus., and the 1928-'35 average was 2,562,000,000.

Production by states is estimated as follows: Illinois 284,588,000 bus., New York 22,680,000, Pennsylvania 57,040,000, Ohio 131,878,000, Indiana 155,463,000, Michigan 48,990,000, Wisconsin 77,010,000, Minnesota 142,791,000, Iowa 359,085,000, Missouri 85,994,000, North Dakota 20,520,000, South Dakota 53,830,000, Nebraska 120,568,000, Kansas 30,934,000, Oklahoma 29,172,000, Texas 108,471,000.

The acreage for harvest is 93,590,000 at an average yield of 23.6 bus. per acre.

Judge Kirkpatrick at Philadelphia Oct. 30 granted restraining orders to processors despite the contention of the government that the amendments legalized the tax.

The National Labor Relations Act is alleged to be unconstitutional by the Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines in the first case brought before the board created by the Wagner Act.

The Soy Bean — Agriculture's "Extra Dividend"

The soy bean appears this year in the role of an "extra dividend" to agriculture, and as a boon to the grain trade. For the first time in agricultural history the bean attracts the attention of all handlers and merchandisers, according to Austin Sturtevant of Bartlett Frazier Co. The development of a new and paying crop at a time when additional cash income is sorely needed by the farmers of the central west is another convincing answer to the enemies of individualistic management in farming. The development of the soy bean industry and its consequent growth as a farm product is no part of the present system of "planned" agriculture; on the contrary, it again emphasizes the success attending the efforts of the individual farmer, managing his own farm, free of government dictation.

Several factors lie behind the astounding increase in soy bean production. Under the triple A "prosperity through scarcity" contracts, a reduction in corn and wheat acreage was required of contract-signing farmers. In Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and Missouri, a large acreage of soy beans was planted to acreage forced out of the production of bread and feed grains. This proved an excellent utilization of the acreage the farmers were forced to abandon; indeed it proved perhaps the most profitable crop that could be grown after the triple A had forced the reduction in wheat and corn acreage. The bean proved to be not merely a stop-gap, but a good, sound cash crop, as is evidenced by the increase in Illinois of 55 per cent in acreage in 1935 over 1934.

Illinois, Iowa and Indiana in the order named are the states of principal production with Illinois having one-third of the total U. S. acreage or 1,866,000 acres of a total U. S. planting of 5,463,000 acres. The crop this year proved one of moderate yield. Even so, Illinois grew 18 million bushels against 10 million last year and Iowa lifted her crop from 1,884,000 bushels last year to 6,633,000 this year. A striking illustration of the rapid spread of the new crop is found in the fact that 30 per cent of last year's crop was taken for seed and the demand for seed retention this fall furnishes evidence of another, perhaps similar acreage increase next year.

It is only within recent years that soy beans have been produced in any appreciable quantity except in Manchuria, Japan and China. In the Orient, however, they have been not only an important farm product but one of the most important food sources for a period that reaches into nearly 5,000 years of recorded history. Curiously enough Manchuria, which has maintained something like a monopoly on the European market, found it necessary just as we began to harvest this year's large crop, to place a virtual embargo against the exportation of her beans, presumably because of food shortage at home. In consequence, European buyers of soy beans turned to this country for supplies and now he finds European buyers beginning to discriminate in favor of the American bean. The American bean arrives at destination in better condition, cleaner and with less waste. This discrimination in favor of U. S. grown beans is a fine tribute to American methods of harvesting, handling and shipping. Probably one reason for the superior quality of the American bean is the fact that it is an ideal crop for harvesting with the combine, the result being quality and cleanliness not found in the product grown in the Orient. He finds also that the oriental beans are invariably shipped in bags, whereas the American bean moves in bulk. This makes for ease and cheapness of handling.

As a result of this appreciation, an export demand for American beans has developed to an extent that direct cargoes, one after another,

are slipping out of the port of Chicago headed for European waters. The pioneer export cargo of the 1½ million bushels shipped so far went out of the Chicago River three weeks ago from Bartlett Frazier Co.'s "Wabash" elevator with 70,000 bushels aboard and this shipment will be followed by one-half dozen or more full boatloads before the close of navigation. In addition to shipments from Chicago by lake, shipments by barge from the Mississippi River points to New Orleans have been made and probably will be repeated when the St. Lawrence is ice-bound, later in the season.

Chicago is the natural shipping center for this new export trade as well as a central distributing market for domestic needs. The rapid growth of the industry may be realized when it is recalled that during October of this year, the Chicago market alone received 2,352,000 bushels of beans as compared with only 81,000 bushels a year ago and 1,575,000 bushels during entire 12 months' shipping year ended September 30, 1935. By the middle of November Mr. Sturtevant estimates that between 3 and 4 million bushels of beans will have arrived at this market.

The value of soy beans to the farmers is demonstrated in a number of ways. Harvested and threshed as beans, there is an insistent cash market for the whole production, either for export or for domestic processing. A large part of the acreage is utilized in farm management for the production of hay and feed for farm animals. The bean also has a place as a fertilizing agency, being of the legume family. This year, in spite of the tremendous increase in production, the financial returns to the grower are highly satisfactory. The farm or local elevator price for soy beans makes the new crop highly desirable as an immediate income producing crop. Beans are selling throughout the Illinois territory at a higher price per bushel than is offered for corn. Taking this into consideration with the fact that the expense and labor involved in producing a field of beans is much less than is expended in producing corn on the same area, it is easy to understand the extraordinary demand for seed.

Local elevator men in general acquaint themselves with the fundamentals of soy bean culture and marketing in order that they may intelligently advise their patrons concerning the agricultural and economic importance of this relatively new crop. The importance of beans to the elevator operator this year warrants consideration of the government grading which has been put into effect and under which all beans must be sold. Effective Sept. 3, 1935, the federal government established No. 1 grade as cool, natural odor, well screened, of good natural color, 56 pounds minimum test weight, 15% maximum moisture, 1% maximum splits, 1.5% maximum damage, 0.5% maximum foreign material, and 1% maximum of other classes. (There are five classes, yellow, green, black brown and mixed.)

While there are five classes of beans included in these gradings, the yellow beans are the only ones of practical market importance at this time.

No. 2 grade must be cool, of natural odor, but may be slightly stained or mottled, whereas No. 3 grade requirements are the same omitting the word "slightly." No. 4 grade must be cool, but may be badly stained or mottled and/or slightly frosted or immature.

Minimum test weights per bushel on the Nos. 2, 3, and 4 grade, respectively, are 54, 52, and 50 pounds, whereas the maximum limits of moisture are 15%, 16.5% and 18%; of splits are 10%, 20% and 30%; of damage are 3%, 5% and 8%; of foreign material are 2%, 4% and 6% and of other classes are 3%, 5% and

[Concluded on page 369]

Nebraska Dealers Demand Reports On Liens

Adoption of resolutions demanding reduced liability of country grain buyers for the collection of landlords' liens, and mortgages against growers' grain; approving the principles of co-operative marketing on a sound, unsubsidized basis; frowning upon farm storage of grain for long periods, and commending the efforts of the Nebraska Railway Commission for harmonizing the state's intrastate rates with those of other states, shared with prominent speakers the program of the 7th annual convention of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, held at the Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Neb., Oct. 31.

A sharp turn in the weather turned a cold drizzle into sleet on the windshields of grain dealers driving to the convention early on the convention day. This discouraged attendance at the forenoon session, though the afternoon session was crowded.

HARRY LEHR, of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., registered 80 delegates as they arrived and supplied each with an attractive identification badge supplied by his company. A jump in attendance occurred at banquet time when plates had to be placed for 120.

Thursday Morning Session

PRES. B. W. LARSON, Kimball, presided at the opening session.

SECY J. N. CAMPBELL, Omaha, presented his annual field and financial reports, saying:

Secretary Campbell's Report

The tremendous losses to the grain business caused by almost complete crop failures in 1934 and partial failures in 1935, have greatly lessened Ass'n activities and there have been few calls for meetings over the state. Under such adverse conditions it has seemed futile to make any field campaign for members.

Whenever it has seemed necessary to get needed information to the trade we have issued bulletins, seven having been issued since the last convention.

We have looked after state and national legislation as usual, keeping in close touch with representatives in the legislature and Congress, and the departments at Lincoln and Washington by correspondence and wire. There has been no lapse of our activity in these respects. With over half a normal crop of grain this year and a promising start for seeded acreage this fall, we anticipate a normal harvest in 1936 and a good run of business for the elevators.

Loss of grain business to truck buyers concerns elevator men everywhere. In many places regular grain dealers are adopting the defensive policy of operating trucks to haul grain from the farms to the elevators. This trucking adjunct to the grain business is especially valuable where an elevator handles sidelines like coal, feeds and fertilizers. In many instances trucks can load both ways when they buy and haul farmers' grain. This class of business is growing as the farmers find it increasingly inconvenient to put horses and wagons on the highways.

Elevators have bought wheat on close margins this year, but profits have been realized on a gradual rise in wheat options and the extraordinary increase of premiums paid for millable wheat.

Abandonment of the codes was a vast relief to the grain industry but thru our ass'ns we should work together to eliminate over-bidding, over-grading of grain and other bad practices.

The response to our call for annual dues since July 1st has been good. This is a sign of sustained interest which should be supported by a large increase in membership during the coming year.

The ass'n's financial report showed the organization is economically and carefully operated. Finances were improved, with a sharp upturn in dues received. The report was approved.

PRES. LARSON appointed the following committees:

RESOLUTIONS: Gene Binning, Dix, chairman; D. E. Minor, Hastings, and G. E. Moseman, Lyons.

NOMINATIONS: R. W. Nosky, Nebraska

City, chairman; Geo. Stites, Union, and H. E. Day, North Platte.

Adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

Thursday Afternoon Session

PRES. LARSON opened the second session with his annual address, saying:

PRES. LARSON'S ADDRESS

In the last few years when individuals, groups and nations have been engaged in a competitive struggle to maintain themselves, much confusion has been produced as to the function of government. Many citizens have fallen into the error of believing that, if some government is good, more is better, with the result that nearly all business enterprises have been regulated.

Having once set out on a course which calls for more regulation on the part of government, we will find there is no backward trail without confusion and dissension. Admission of error will not cure the defect. When legislation and regulation have proved impractical, useless or harmful, a repeal will not restore pre-existing conditions, since new rights have come into being in the period between enactment and repeal. There follows continued confusion and further dependence on government.

The momentous decision of the U. S. Supreme Court last June set aside the unsuccessful codes of fair competition, but we have more important cases pending. The most important single development in the commodity price field this fall will be the Court's finding on the constitutionality of the A.A.A. We are inclined to believe the government will lose this as it lost the N.R.A. case.

Regardless of the decision there will still exist that desire among bureaucrats to control production and trade in commodities, thru reduction in acreage, the "ever normal granary," credits or some other subterfuge to relieve the farmer.

The A.A.A. panacea paid the farmer to reduce his wheat acreage fifteen per cent. This proved an inducement for those who would have reduced voluntarily to increase their plantings and win profit from expected shortages and higher prices. Consequently nearly a normal acreage was sown. Mother Nature stepped in to give us two short crops.

The ever normal granary was tried by the Farm Board, in a different manner. The present plan would end the same, by piling up a large surplus in peak production years and would depress values in lean years.

One government branch is paying the farmers to reduce acreages while another is advancing credit with very little assurance of payment when due. The last set of chattel mortgages given the Farm Credit Administration, Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Section, covers all grains raised and if the bills filed with our last State legislature are enacted, the grain buyer will be made the police power and collector for the corporation, virtually responsible and required to give an accounting for the proceeds of the crop. To date, field men have been lenient with the grower, but some day will be pay day. When that time comes collection will not be

easily made, as some of the loans are large enough to require the proceeds of our entire moderate crop to liquidate.

The farmer is an honest and industrious individual, but if he finds his family in want, he will try to supply the necessities of life. This could easily result in the buyer being forced to pay for grain a second time with a limited chance for recovery.

It is time for sound thinking men to take a hand in running our government. In an economical, public spirited, liberty-loving fashion.

S. W. WILDER, Cedar Rapids, pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, reviewed anticipated problems of the grain trade in the coming year and discussed the philosophy of experience that has taught the grain trade there is no legislative short-cut to prosperity. Political panaceas have become matters of strong lobbies in legislative circles, which can be successfully counteracted only with the strength of powerful ass'ns behind the spokesmen for the grain trade. The address of the National ass'n pres. is published elsewhere in this issue.

HUGH DRAKE, Lincoln, chairman, Nebraska Railway Commission, discussed the control of trucking, saying:

REGULATION OF TRUCKS

Three types of legislation affect transportation. One is police regulation, enforcing legislative rulings and laws concerning equipment, safety, loading, speeds, and other factors. The second is revenue, concerning licenses, taxes on weight, gasoline and mileage. The third is strictly regulatory and concerns itself with sane business practices, protection to the public and its property, and coordination between types of common carriers.

Regulation of transportation within the state of Nebraska is the job of the Nebraska Railway Commission, and some of its greatest effort has been spent to keep control of intrastate traffic a state instead of a national right.

Springing into commerce as a common carrier has come the truck, which now threatens to dominate every other type of transportation. At the recent annual meeting of state railway commissioners, where the regulatory bodies of 42 states were represented, one entire day was devoted to a study of trucks, trucking practices, and the act of Congress giving the Interstate Commerce Commission control over interstate traffic by truck and water as well as rail.

The motor truck amendment to the federal Transportation Act, naturally gives the I.C.C. control over any truck that crosses a state line in interstate traffic. But its extension of authority might give it control over much local traffic, for interpretation of the Act might consider hauling of any commodity that moves interstate, even tho in combination with other types of transportation, as subject to the control of the I.C.C. Such a ruling would affect 85% of the hauling within the state of Nebraska, tho relatively few trucks might cross the state line. Trucks hauling grain from the farms to country elevators, who ship by rail to points outside the state, would be affected.

Truckers are themselves coming to want regulation. At a recent hearing in Lincoln to which truckers were called to show cause why they should not be regulated, the 400 in attendance, with one exception, voted for regulation.

Trucks must be coordinated with other types of transportation. Several experiences within Nebraska show that communities suffer a serious economic loss when railroads cease opera-

Officers Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n



Left to right: Gene Binning, Dix, Director; J. N. Campbell, Omaha, Sec'y; Gerald Ehernberger, Columbus, Director; Geo. Stites, Union, Pres.; E. M. Kuhl, Ashland, 1st Vice Pres.; R. W. Nosky, Nebraska City, Director; B. W. Larson, Kimball, Director.

tion. Hardington is an example. When rail service was discontinued business languished, and the business men of the town were forced to move elsewhere to find trade sufficient to support them. Adequate rail transportation is an economic necessity in community life.

The Federal Motor Carrier Act seeks to promote truck traffic in coordination with railroads, demanding of the trucks continuous, adequate service over regular routes at reasonable rates. The Act provides for state and regional boards, under the I.C.C., and certificates of convenience and necessity from trucks operated as common carriers. The Act is extended to include "brokers," or the men who operate truck depots, requiring bonding and a federal license. A trucker seeking business from a truck depot will likely experience difficulty if he does not comply with the regulations of the Act. There are enough words in the Act to give the I.C.C. complete control over trucks. Perhaps too much control, for the Commission is authorized to dictate minimum as well as maximum rates in the public interest.

Motor vehicles used exclusively in carrying livestock, fish, or agricultural commodities are excluded from the provisions of the Act. This exempts the farmers. But contract carriers and common carriers are alike affected.

In Nebraska we need a law that will enable us to coordinate our efforts with those of the I.C.C. Control of intrastate traffic is a serious problem. Trucks cannot be prevented from reaching outside their normal territories, but they can be regulated to make their operation safe, insure cargoes, and keep equipment in a state of good repair. Proper regulation will keep truck men from becoming merchants and make dangerous the use of such subterfuges as a bill of sale.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Chicago, chairman of the Grain Com'te on National Affairs, explained how the speculator bears the burden of carrying a grain crop, and reduces the necessary margins in handling grain to a minimum far below that of marketing any other agricultural commodity. His address is published elsewhere in this number.

NEW OFFICERS ELECTED

H. E. DAY bolted the nominating com'te to offer new officers as follows: Geo. Stites, Union, pres.; E. M. Kuhl, Ashland, 1st vice-pres.; D. E. Minor, Hastings, 2nd vice-pres. For new directors, Gene Binning, Dix, to replace Geo. Neuwanger, Alliance, and R. W. Nosky, Nebraska City, to replace himself. All were unanimously elected. Hold over directors are John Jiridon, Morrill; J. C. Page, Crete; F. C. Krotter, Palisade, and G. E. Moseman, Lyons.

THE RESOLUTIONS COM'ITE offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Farm Storage Hazardous

THE NEBRASKA Grain Dealers Ass'n meeting in 7th annual convention recognize that Agriculture is a predominate key industry upon which is builded national prosperity.

We commend the Agricultural Colleges and 4-H Clubs in the great work they are doing to advance agricultural sciences in the development of better grains, grasses, livestock and soil conservation methods.

We approve all sound and legitimate "governmental policies which promote the prosperity and welfare of the producers of agricultural commodities" as voiced by the resolutions of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n in its annual convention at St. Louis.

We do not approve of a government program of farm storage of grain for long periods as the hazards of deterioration and loss are too great and the expenses of administration would make it uneconomical.

Cooperative Marketing

WE APPROVE the principles of Cooperative marketing of grain on a sound basis which means that there shall be no discrimination favoring or tending to create a monopoly of trading for any one class of dealers.

In harmony with the report of the McNary Committee condemning certain activities of the Farmers National Grain Corporation under government favor; we condemn that part of the Jones Commodity Exchange Bill to be brought up in the Senate of the United States next January, as being subversive of this principle because it is intended to confer further special monopolistic privileges on this Corporation which in effect would hamper or destroy the operations of highly efficient private traders in the same business.

Landlord's Liens

WE RENEW our demand that the law relating to the collection of notes secured by mortgages on growing grain be modified to lessen the responsibility of the grain buyer, by re-

quiring mortgagees to furnish grain buyers a revised list of liens on grain the first of each month.

Truck Traffic

WE COMMEND the members of the Nebraska State Railway Commission for the fair and efficient work they did in fixing intrastate rates on grain to harmonize with schedules adopted for interstate traffic and on a parity with the local rates in adjoining states.

The vast development of the motor vehicle traffic in freight and passengers makes it imperative that some measure of rate and rules control for this business be established by law.

We favor the enactment by the Nebraska State Railway Commission of such rules and rates governing this traffic in Nebraska as will supplement and be in harmony with the schedules and regulations which are promulgated by the Interstate Commerce Commission governing interstate traffic by trucks and buses.

We give cordial thanks to the speakers of the day for the entertainment and instruction afforded us; to the Omaha Grain Exchange and the Omaha Chamber of Commerce for the assistance given in promoting this meeting; to the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co. for the badges furnished; to the Fontenelle Hotel for the hospitality enjoyed; and to the officers and directors of our Association for their splendid services during the past year.

C. D. MORRIS, Chicago, Western Railways Public Relations Com'te, felt that all forms of transportation should be given an equal chance to win business, and "the devil take the hindmost," but each should be required to pay all of its own costs. In his address he said:

FAIR TRANSPORTATION POLICY NEEDED

What is needed in this country is a definite, sane and sound national transportation policy, one in no way designed to favor any one form of commercial transport against another, but with a purpose to prevent utter chaos and bankruptcy among all transportation agencies. While it is true that the railroads could easily carry all the long haul traffic the nation has, no railroad man has ever asked for a monopoly. What railroad men want is equality under the law with other forms of commercial transport, to the end that there can be a coordination of transportation facilities, under which each form of transport will voluntarily confine itself to that character of traffic for which it is best adapted and in which there is opportunity for profit. No transportation agency will, or can, profit by bankrupting another. When one agency names a rate so low as to enable it to take the traffic from another it is very likely to name a rate so low that there is no profit in it for itself. With all forms of commercial transport under regulation by the same body, with authority to fix schedules and rates, throat-cutting among competitors will disappear and there will be opportunity to bring order out of chaos in the transportation world.

Retiring Pres. Larson relinquished the gavel to Pres.-Elect Stites.

Adjourned *sine die*.

IMMEDIATELY following adjournment Charles Horham, Lincoln, of the Lincoln Fire Department, and H. M. Lehr, Lincoln, of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., demonstrated fire hazards. Apparatus was operated to give practical demonstration of how breaking of an electric light bulb will ignite gasoline fumes, careless use of coal oil will cause explosions in stoves, and the proper mixture of dust and air will explode in a grain elevator.

In the dust explosion demonstration a model terminal elevator, made of metal was used, a paper cap sealed over its open cupola. In this model was placed an open flame. Then flour dust was blown into the model. An explosion followed, bursting the seal over the top of the cupola.

Annual Banquet

An excellent banquet was enjoyed by 120 delegates in the Fontenelle Hotel.

HUGH BUTLER, Omaha, was toastmaster when the dining had been finished, humorously introducing ass'n celebrities, and representatives of terminal markets north, east, south and west of Nebraska City, a primary market of the state "where Arnold Schottler is pres., and the grain dealers of southeastern Nebraska regularly meet to settle their differences and learn to live amiably, one with another."

NEBRASKA CONVENTION NOTES

Several rooms around the hotel were gathering places for delegates before and after busi-

ness sessions, where delegates were supplied with refreshments to suit their tastes, including cheese and ham sandwiches. In these rooms the convention progressed, far, far into the night.

The banquet was brought to an early close so that all delegates who wished could attend the Livestock and Horse show at the Ak Sar Ben Auditorium, where a rodeo, and an exhibit of blooded stock proved a magnetic attraction.

F. J. Clute and John Paul came from Lincoln.

CHICAGO'S only representative was C. D. Sturtevant of Bartlett Frazier Co.

SIOUX CITY representatives were Freeman Bradford, sec'y of the Exchange, and Paul Larson, chief grain inspector. They were accompanied by their wives.

S. W. Wilder represented the Cedar Rapids market.

FROM KANSAS CITY came B. J. O'Dowd (Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co.), Fred Schooler (B. C. Christopher & Co.), Frank Ward, W. E. Grogman, and F. H. Callen.

ST. JOSEPH sent R. E. Wiese (Bartlett Frazier Co.), E. Lieber, and Wm. S. Geiger.

IOWA country shippers were Geo. Arnold, Blencoe, and Frank H. Maxwell, Glenwood.

NEBRASKA CITY'S representatives were Arnold Schottler, R. W. Nosky, Robert Wilson, and Carl W. Yount.

NEBRASKA COUNTRY SHIPPERS registered included: R. H. Beckman, and C. G. Robinson, Adams; E. M. Kuhl, Ashland; T. M. Beckridge, Brock; Emil Fuhrman, Cortland; Dan Bentzinger, and T. H. Effken, Cook; C. C. Sheldon, and Gerald Ehernberger, Columbus; G. E. Stepanek, David City; Gene Binning, Dix; Guy Jones, Eagle; E. E. Agnew, Fullerton; R. L. Thompson, Gresham; D. E. Minor, Hastings; John Aden and Geo. F. Heinrich, Havelock; J. A. Miles, Imperial; B. W. Larson, Kimball; C. E. Priest, Leshara; C. A. Peterson, Lorton; Geo. Moseman, Lyons; C. C. Smith, Memphis; Geo. Rasmussen, Minden; H. E. Day, North Platte; A. C. Holmquist, Jr., Oakland; James D. Barta, Paul; E. R. Elliott, Riverdale; Geo. A. Stites, Union; Herbert Rasmussen, York.

Exchange on Checks

Floyd Oles, manager of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, has made an investigation of the charge of exchange on checks, and reports:

Charges are made by banks, in connection with cashing of checks, on two bases.

(1) Many small banks (but not members of the Federal Reserve System) levy varying charges for cashing of checks, even on their own bank. These charges are apparently a valuable income to many small-town banks, and the charges are not uniform. Where a Federal Reserve member bank charges for such items, it is simply passing on a charge made to it by some non-member bank, Federal Reserve members being prohibited from making such charges themselves. It would seem that only State legislation could change this situation.

(2) Charges are made by most banks, Reserve members or not, for "float" or interest on checks deposited, for the period of time such checks are in process of collection from the drawee bank. This time period is uniformly scheduled by all banks. Such charges are usually made, however, only against accounts whose average balances are relatively small, and which would not show the bank a profit if the charges were waived. If sufficient balance is carried so that 4% interest thereon offsets interest on the "float" included in the customer's deposits, the charge will be waived—tho it may be necessary to call the matter to the bank's attention (as was recently done by this Ass'n in our own case) before the monthly "float" charges are actually waived.

When the closing quotation is the same as the opening it is figured by dopesters as having closed lower.

The Economic Value of Speculation

From an address by C. D. Sturtevant, Chicago, before Nebraska Grain Dealers' Ass'n.

Trading in futures is not an invention of the Devil, as some of our antagonists in Congress try to convince the public, but on the contrary, is a natural outgrowth, conceived and developed by the Yankee traders who first pioneered the business of distributing the grain crops of the country through the central markets which they established. The system was born of economic necessity and is the child of actual experience and of trial and error, reaching its sturdy maturity by holding fast to successful improvements and discarding unworkable innovations. It was not evolved as a theory nor adopted as a finished plan as in the case of the AAA.

Its growth was spontaneous and includes the development of a necessary and specialized body of speculators, prepared to assume the otherwise uninsurable risks of production and distribution; risks that are inherent and inescapable and which, if borne by producers or merchandisers would necessitate the maintenance of wide spreads between producer and consumer prices.

Sometimes even those who are engaged in the grain business do not fully understand the economic function of futures trading and the part which speculation plays in distribution. Speculation is the sustaining base of the system and instead of being an excrescence upon the marketing system, it is in fact, the very foundation of it. Please bear in mind that the movement from production to consumption involves both distance and time, and that the speculator plays the double part of insuring the risks as to both factors. His money finances the movement over distance and by assuming ownership, he bridges the element of time between one harvest and the next. He assumes this position in the hope of ultimate profit to himself in the belief that he can correctly forecast the future trend of prices. He does not pose as a philanthropist but is engaged in a business transaction out of which he hopes to acquire a profit.

The total supply of wheat produced in any one year, comes into the physical possession of the producer within a period of time covered by only a few days, perhaps a week and, under the use of modern machinery, perhaps in a single day. The use of this wheat, on the contrary, extends uniformly so far as final consumption is concerned, over the entire 12 months. This means that if the producer wants to cash in on his crop at harvest time, or at any other time, someone other than the ultimate consumer must stand ready to take it and pay for it and assume the risk of ownership until the consumer wants it.

The ideal system, of course, would be for each ultimate consumer to buy from producer or processor his entire yearly needs at harvest time, but such a method is impossible under our complex modern civilization until and unless we concede that all these processes of distribution and all the risks involved therein are to be assumed by an all wise and all seeing omnipotent central government. In the absence of such a Utopian State, the speculator steps in and floats the year's supply at a fairly stable level from one harvest to the next.

The elevator operator buys the wheat from day to day, whenever the farmer chooses to sell it. He, in turn, sells it to mill or other processor or to other elevators and all these agencies sell to consumers as their needs demand. The wheat flows through all these channels in an orderly stream and by means of this system of distribution, supplies are always available to consumers at fair prices until the following harvest.

It can be readily seen that in the absence of some form of price protection, the pressure of the movement at harvest time in excess of current needs would, as in the case of other farm commodities not protected by futures contracts, force prices to an unduly low level. In addition, the natural desire of wheat owners to shift the burden of price risk would result in speculative purchases and sales of cash grain which would not be as large in total volume as are speculative transactions in futures, but would so far as wide fluctuations particularly between different localities are concerned, greatly exceed the present fluctuations of the futures market. There would be country wide speculation in cash wheat and chaotic price conditions, such as existed prior to the development of the futures markets.

Under our modern system, however, the speculator and the futures market steps in and provides a method of price protection which permits the elevators to hold the grain in store and the millers and the bakers to protect their stocks and their contracts. The stability of the market at the time when the farmer is most interested, that is at harvest time, therefore depends upon the presence of the speculator who assumes the risk of ownership when the producer desires to be rid of it.

It is argued by some that the function of the futures market is only to provide a meeting place for actual owners, distributors, consumers and producers of grain, who could, through the means of a futures market, limited by the elimination of speculators, protect themselves against these price declines. In other words, an idealized market place where all consuming and processing interests are satisfied and with little fluctuation in price. Unfortunately for these theories, a broad, solid market could not be maintained if only these commercial or consumptive interests were represented in it. It would be too narrow to absorb promptly the harvest movement without unreasonable price declines. Consumers and processors, knowing that wheat would be rushed to market within a period of a few weeks, would inevitably lower their buying prices and the producer would be at their mercy. Elevators and millers are interested only in securing warehousing and merchandising profits, regardless of market trends, while on the contrary, the speculator is mainly interested in the trends and his presence to maintain a stable market is imperative.

The two groups together, that is the merchandising and speculative groups are essential to the making of a broad and liquid market, capable of absorbing all offerings of cash grain or of hedging sales without undue fluctuations. The market must have volume in order that it may float the produce of the farm to centers of population where it is to be consumed.

The speculator is, therefore, necessary from the standpoint of the farmer who produces the wheat, the country elevator man who hedges it as fast as he buys it from the farmer, and the terminal warehouseman who furnishes storage until the miller needs the wheat for grinding. In other words, the use of the futures market for hedging purposes, hedging being recognized as absolutely necessary in the cheap and efficient distribution of the crop, is possible only thru the operations of the speculator when he assumes the risks of ownership.

By this method, the commercial or merchandising handler is practically freed from the risk of price change and, therefore, performs his part in distribution upon the narrow and definite basis of a charge solely for the service rendered. That is the reason why wheat is handled from farm to flour barrel at a lower cost than is involved in the distribution of any other food product.

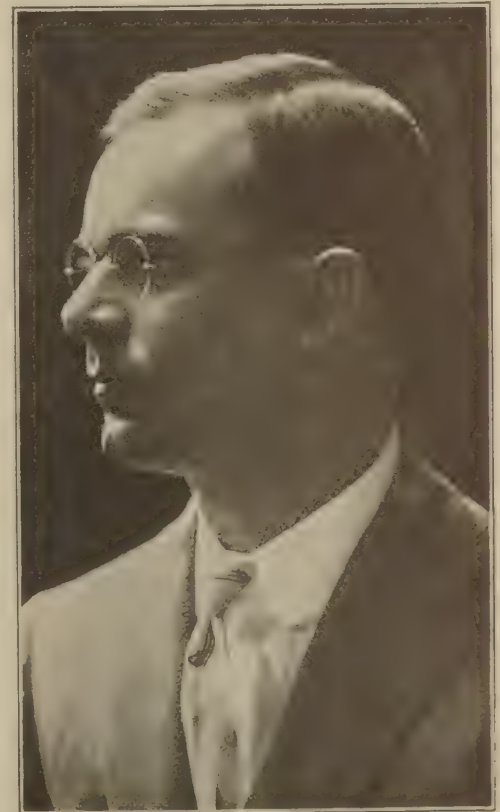
Without the speculator, the cost of distribut-

ing the wheat crop would be tremendously increased, the increase appearing in part as a lower price to the wheat grower and in part as a higher price to the wheat consumer. This was recognized years ago by one of the great handlers of cash wheat who in discussing a Congressional measure intended to stop futures trading, said to me, "Young man, if they will just eliminate the speculator and let me run a purely cash wheat business for ten years, I'll have all the money anyone could want. I will operate on margins so wide that the farmers will just be working for me."

It will be seen that the speculator finances the movement of the wheat crop. This means, of course, the employment of a very large amount of capital, in varying volume, but over the whole year. The banks lend money to the country elevator man, the miller and any other interest that is called upon to carry stocks of wheat, but such loans will only be made when the wheat on hand has been already sold for future delivery.

In other words, bank funds are available for handling of wheat which has been hedged by futures sales to the speculator. No conservative banker will lend money upon unhedged grain. The risk of loss thru price fluctuation is too great to be assumed in the ordinary business transaction, and so the speculator comes into the picture. He purchases for future delivery, in large or small volume, and either with his own capital or by the pledging of his credit, assumes an ownership that in the aggregate represents nearly the total volume of wheat sales at harvest time.

The speculator, by no means poses as an altruistic individual. His motive for engaging in business is the same as that governing any other business man, a desire for profit and a belief that he can secure it. Human experience has evolved the economic law that the necessary margin of profit must increase in proportion to the risks involved in the business assumed. Some men, by nature, prefer the business venture that involves the smallest element of risk, and with that relative security



C. D. Sturtevant, Chicago, Ill.

are satisfied with a narrow margin of profit. Others are willing to assume wide risks in the hope of securing large profits. The speculator belongs in this latter group and deliberately makes himself the bearer of risks which other men seek to evade.

The speculator becomes a buyer or a seller of futures in grain because his study of the factors which should govern prices leads him to believe that the future trend of prices will be toward a higher or a lower level. If he is a buyer, he directly carries the load of cash grain which the producer markets. If he is a seller, he becomes a potential buyer and helps create the volume of trade necessary to permit of hedging sales or purchases without undue price fluctuation. In either case, he is a vital factor in the stabilization of the market.

The full cost of hedging the wheat crop through the futures market does not exceed, if it reaches, a cent a bushel and only a small part of this falls upon the farm price of wheat. The hedge is not, of course, an exact insurance against price change, but it so nearly affords complete protection that the margin exacted from the original farm seller to cover hedging cost is negligible. This is the reason why the cost of marketing wheat is so much below the distributive cost of other commodities.

The speculator loses perhaps as frequently as he gains by his market transactions, but if he gains, the profit is his; equally, if he loses, the loss falls directly upon himself. In no manner do either speculative losses or profits come out of the producer of the wheat as part of the cost of marketing. The cost of speculation is primarily and directly carried by the speculator and not by the producer, and there is no way by which the speculator can pass a loss back to the producer.

A careful study of records and close observation covering many years, convinces me that the speculator in the grain market is the foundation of the whole system of distribution; that speculative operations are not an excrescence on the distributive system, but are rather the vital motive power that carries grain at every stage of its journey from producer's field to consumer's table; and that the speculator performs an economic function that inures to the benefit of every actual handler of the grain; to the farmer who grows it, the country or terminal elevator man who handles or stores it, the miller who grinds it, the exporter, the jobber, the baker and finally the ultimate consumer.

If we concede that what I have said is true and that my conclusions are correct, let us inquire what Washington is doing to this efficient system which, developing through three generations, had reached a high degree of efficiency. Are they fostering and helping it to grow and develop, or are they seeking to destroy it? Do they use the great governmental publicity agencies to advertise its virtues, or do they at every turn, seek to calumniate it and arouse public opinion against it? The answer is plain, they pretend to regulate it to overcome evils, some real and more imaginary, always advertising their regulatory endeavors and never giving credit to the trade itself for the real improvements that have come, by voluntary actions and as the result of experience.

Look at present conditions with all grains at harvest time selling at substantial premiums over the prices of futures. Normally, prices at harvest are enough lower than the prices of deferred futures to allow grain storing interests to buy their supplies, fill their bins, hedge their stocks on a basis that will pay at least a living profit. This year, with speculation restricted by Federal regulations and with the Cuttens and Howells frightened out of the market by direct government action, the volume of necessary speculation is and has been too small to bring the futures market to its normal position. As a result, we have had just that dangerous speculation in cash grain and chaotic price relationships to which I have referred. Wheat, corn

and oats selling at the Missouri River at times higher than in Chicago and other eastern markets, regardless of the cost of transportation; mills carrying stocks of bread wheat at 20, 30 and even 40 cents above a hedging basis. Mills and elevators carrying unhedged stocks in face of the recent 13 cent decline in the futures.

A very prominent banker, who has financed grain elevators and mills for a generation, recently told me that he had done an unheard of thing in his experience. He advised one of his large mill accounts to carry a substantial part of their protein wheat stocks unhedged because, with prevailing premiums, he thought it more dangerous to hedge it. Here is a concrete example of the result of Federal regulation, the forced entry of speculation into a purely merchandising business.

With every necessary element to foster a bull market, foreign wars, short domestic crops and sharp demand, the volume of speculative trade is at a low ebb and the futures market hamstrung by its political adversaries, is dying on its feet. Who can doubt that if it had not been for fear of the Federal government, the Cuttens, Howells or other market leaders would have long since stepped in and bought enough futures to put the market to its rightful position. Not enough speculative interest to absorb the pressure of hedging trades on a short crop, the very result the Grain Trade has been predicting ever since the inception of the present orgy of regulation.

I presume you are already asking yourself the question—What difference so long as the farmer is getting the price, regardless of the futures? Two answers to that question. This year chaotic price conditions and widespread speculation in cash grain. The result a distinct increase in distributive costs. Bread advancing in price in eastern centers with the wheat market declining, the farmer getting less and the consumers paying more than if the market had been permitted to function freely. Next year perhaps, or in any event soon, a surplus production with bountiful supplies in all sections and with speculation limited, will bring declines in prices to unheard of levels until Bureaucracy, to save its face and cure the evils it has created will step in and undertake to fix the price of wheat and the price of bread.

The stage is all set by the government scene shifters, the Melodrama approaches its climax, the Villian—Speculation—is dying on his feet from the attack of the Hero, Bureaucracy; the Heroine, Agriculture, just now released from the vile bondage of the Villian, is struggling to arise from the slough of Supply and Demand. The Hero, girt with the sword of price fixing and the shield of scarcity, bearing on it as his arms, slaughtered pigs on a field half wheat and half tares, will soon reappear to take his bow, while the audience, the consumer who has paid and paid and paid to see the sorry show, hisses. Let us hope that the audience may succeed in hissing, not the villian, but the self-styled hero from the stage.

The Federal government is deliberately destroying our grain marketing system, a system that has been built thru years of experience and proven capable of serving producer and consumer at a margin of cost narrower than is involved in the distribution of any other farm product. Ignorance of the system and its working, and self-seeking political ambition is at the base of the effort to destroy. Constant increase of restrictive regulation results in decreasing public interest in speculative operations, and by thus narrowing the market, destroys its capacity to absorb with a minimum of price change, the current sales from the farm. The ostensible aim of the government agencies that dominate the grain trade is to eliminate the few large speculators that still occasionally enter the market, and solely on the theory that size is objectionable or dangerous. I can think of no other legitimate business where large customers are deliberately harassed for the sole purpose of stifling their activity.

Men whose only connection with the grain trade lies in their presence upon a government payroll, a connection which is restrictive in character, appear to assume and sometimes have actually said that the private grain trade performs no economic service. Such theories represent the foolish mouthings of uninformed men. Is it no service that in this broad land of ours, continental in extent, the organized grain trade takes an average of 750 million bushels of wheat a year, produced in marketable volume in 48 states, and distributes it to 130 million people so quietly that no grower is ever without a market for his bushel of wheat, and no citizen ever without his daily loaf of bread, and at a price level that represents the working of the soundest of economic laws, the law of supply and demand? There is no market day when wheat cannot be sold and delivered at any point wanted, and there is equally no day and no place where bread may not be had.

The grain trade, in spite of constant government restriction, works so quietly, smoothly, perfectly, that it excites no comment and apparently responds automatically to the recurring needs of the season and of the day. Yet no other commodity is gathered up and distributed at so little cost. The producer receives a larger share of the consumer's dollar than he enjoys in the case of any other farm product. It is a system that has been built by human experience, the most efficient system of human commerce ever created.

And this is the system, sound in economics and workable in practice, serving without a moment's delay, the producers and consumers of a continent, that men who never farmed an acre of land, or handled a bushel of grain, seek to displace with a regimented State machinery under the control of those experienced only in the devious ways of political life.

A Farmer's Survey of Agriculture

A favorable reaction has been reported to the recent discussion of "Agriculture—What's Wrong," by Dan D. Casement, Kansas farmer and president of the Farmers Independence Council of America.

In his talk, notable chiefly for the frankness with which he handled his subject, Mr. Casement traced back to war times the causes of the existing predicament of agriculture.

"American agriculture today," he stated, "is suffering solely from the results of a racket of which it has been the dupe and victim for fifteen years. During the World War, agriculture in this country rode a high horse. Demand for farm products seemed insatiable, prices exceeded the farmer's fondest dreams. These conditions begot a spirit of optimism in the bulk average of our farmers. Unaccustomed affluence sought an outlet.

"Many bought land at absurdly inflated values or added to their holdings of capital goods at exorbitant prices. Their economic vision blindly failed to compass the war's end. The end came and their balloon was deflated like a busted bladder. It was a crushing blow.

"Quite generally farmers and stockmen sought to assume and to justify a feeling that they had been tricked and defrauded by government. They said to the government: 'You urged us to produce abundantly to win the war. The war is won and behold our predicament. Prices have gone to pot; we are encumbered with debts; we feel that your eloquent exhortations and our patriotic response have induced our sad conditions. Therefore, it is our belief that government might very properly do something for us to alleviate our losses, to cushion our hard landing.'"

On such a feeling, Mr. Casement asserted, "the farm racketeer and the political demagogue have fattened at the farmer's expense. That fact underlies, in my opinion, everything that is wrong with our agriculture today.

The Southwest Grain Situation

A discussion of the outstanding factors by George H. Davis, Kansas City, before the divisional meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States

Industry, more than ever evinces a keener insight into the problems of agriculture and it is noteworthy that the officers and directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States are taking this leadership in securing first hand information by observing existing conditions in the grass roots. I am glad to have this opportunity to present the major factors in our grain situation in which we are so vitally concerned and which all fully realize so directly affects the barometer of national business welfare.

So far as grain is concerned, particularly wheat, I do not know of a commodity which is so important to civilization with the possible exception of cotton. Also, from the standpoint of production, consumption and trade importance, wheat is foremost as a commodity of international character. From a political and economic standpoint, wheat has attracted every conceivable scheme in attempts to adjust production and price.

Twenty years ago, the United States reached its zenith of wheat production with a crop of 1,026,000,000 bushels, but this was in a period when this country exported as high as 369 million bushels a year.

To give you some idea of the phenomenal expansion of Kansas City as a grain center, permit me to point out that this has become the world's largest hard winter wheat market; the second largest grain storage center, with a capacity of more than 60 million bushels, which includes one of the largest elevators in the world; this market ranks first as a grain sorghum center; it is the largest manufacturing center for poultry, stock, and dairy feeds and has the third largest flour milling capacity. This terminal grain market has been in existence for nearly three-quarters of a century and is the price-basing market for the entire Southwest, comprising virtually one-half of the wheat acreage of the United States.

This is all a reflection of the natural growth of our grainlands which has compelled the expansion of this terminal point to its present supremacy in keeping abreast of its producing area.

To further emphasize the dependence of Kansas City and its producing area on production volume, it must be realized that the six states surrounding us normally produces a third of the nation's wheat, corn, oats and grain sorghums. Grain is our major cash crop and every business in this territory is dependent upon its volume and price. Our soil is ideally adapted to these grains and the cost of production not only is the lowest in the United States but we can compete with any nation abroad so far as low cost of outturn is concerned, with a quality far superior to virtually every competing country.

With such advantage, acreage and production in this territory has steadily increased. As an illustration, in one year these six states alone produced 500 million bushels of wheat, which is 58 per cent of an average total crop for the United States. Such quantity production established these six states as the third largest wheat empire in the world. Only Russia and China has exceeded such a large output. It may surprise you to know that the 1931-33 average annual production of wheat in China has reached the huge total of 884 million bushels and 700 million bushels of rice.

What has transpired in production and outlet in the past few years present many complexities. Even though we have experienced successive crop failures, we know that acreage and production will return to normalcy. Nature is the mighty force and has its own way of controlling this. It is most significant though that during this period of abnormal production we have seen our foreign outlet stagnated.

As to production and efforts to control output I shall dispose of the practicability of this theory by stating that the vicissitudes of the weather and infestation caused such serious damage as to reduce the yield of wheat this year in our six states to approximately 170 million bushels, on virtually the same acreage that has produced 500 million bushels.

The direct cause of the grain producer's plight is attributable to the disastrous outcome of the Farm Board's major experiment in price valorization, started in 1929 and following closely on the heels of a similar venture by the Canadian Wheat Pool. Our government was forced to unload the greatest accumulation of wheat in its history through its price pegging scheme. The result was that the price of wheat in this country dropped to the lowest level in our history, demoralizing world prices generally.

The government continued to unload its mountain of wheat on the world, suffering enormous losses. The American exporter, enjoying a good trade up until that time, was driven out of the foreign field. We could only hope for an early end to this dumping of wheat so that our outlet would be restored. But, no. The world at large took the matter in its own hands and invoked tariff barriers, quotas and every other conceivable means to prohibit a recurrence of such a monstrosity.

Our farmers were made the goats of this distressing political operation on their production and markets. You must realize that our farm plants in this territory have been in desperate straits. It is truly surprising how many farmers in this agricultural area have survived. These price experiments, in addition to the serious disruption in production, brought about an emergency on our farms which required aid. In these drought years, many farmers have been tided over through benefit payments.

I wish to stress salient factors of our immediate future in which we are vitally concerned. Dependent as we are on the production of grain as our major cash crop, I cannot see the logic in the theory that to aid agriculture we must attempt to create a scarcity. The problem is not one of production but of restoration of normal outlets.

To correct maladjustments in agriculture we must approach the seat of the trouble. I want to repeat that I have long contended, that the American producer has so long suffered from our protective tariff system that he is entitled to every aid he has received. Until such a time that there is a revision of tariff schedules with a set purpose of enlarging the foreign outlet for our surplus products of agriculture, let us pay the farmer on that portion of his crop domestically consumed commensurate to the penalty suffered through loss of export trade.

Western agriculture should not be again compelled to sit idly by and permit the discriminatory tariff to reduce his output to a domestic or self-subsistence basis. We cannot condone continuation of such unfairness. I personally advocate the payment of a bonus on domestic consumption to offset the tariff advantage enjoyed by the industrial East. Until there is such a readjustment let us take the money from customs receipts or direct treasury appropriation, if necessary, but give the farmer a taste of similar tariff protection or preferential treatment.

We must recognize the wide disparity in price between the products of the farm and the essential manufactured products producers must buy. This dislocation, as all know, is imbedded in the tariff, the East's efforts to protect its great industrial organizations from the influx of competitive cheaper goods and to support wages of the American laborer at the highest level of any workmen in the world.

The grain farmer's first serious disruption started in 1929 when the Farm Board drove our foreign customers away by pegging prices and withholding huge surpluses. Following the collapse of this attempt to force the world to pay us more for our grain than it could be purchased for elsewhere, Congress placed additional obstacles in the path of grain producers by invoking a series of tariff increases.

Effect of our tariff policy on wheat exportation: Under the tariff act of 1920-21, we collected an average ad valorem rate upon dutiable goods imported of 23 per cent. In 1922, this rate was advanced to 38 per cent. The Hawley-Smoot act of 1930 again increased it to 53 per cent. When the 23 per cent rate was in effect world wheat exports averaged 675 million bushels, of which we furnished 41 per cent. During the seven years of the 38 per cent rate, international trade averaged 791 million bushels and we participated in only 21 per cent of it. From 1930 to 1932, under the 53 per cent Hawley-Smoot tariff, world trade averaged 814 million bushels and we supplied only 15 per cent of it. Today, for the first time in our history we are on a net import basis in grain. In the last eight months we have been compelled to purchase approximately 75 million bushels of grain abroad. This is an appalling trend. Just compare this import total with our 10-year average annual exports from 1919-29 of 354 million bushels of the five principal grains.

Countries which have hitherto been on an import basis and our customers have erected tariff walls and other manifestations of resentment against the United States in reprisal of our ill-advised trade policies. At the same time nations abroad have aspired to place themselves on a nationalistic and self-containment basis by the payment of bonuses and other means to enhance production. This is not the theory upon which our great industrial and agricultural empire was built. The surplus countries of today are the deficit countries of yesterday. Import duties and other prohibitive restrictions against our grain and grain products are now effective in more than sixty countries.

The solution of our problems relating to recouping our lost foreign trade is largely dependent upon efforts of the industrial East to make concession in the tariff to bring about a more equitable trade balance between this country and foreign nations. The welfare of the entire country will be governed by the enlargement of foreign demand through such tariff readjustments. In the last two years efforts have been made to enter into foreign trade agreements with various countries. To date, only six such agreements have been negotiated by the United States. Agreements with Cuba, Belgium, Haiti, and Sweden are now in effect, and agreements with Brazil and Colombia have been signed but are awaiting ratification. In none has the United States secured any concession for wheat and only one small one on wheat flour to Cuba, with former exports of these commodities to the countries named running from 15 to 25 million dollars annually.

Many market students emphasize that we can-



Geo. H. Davis, Kansas City, Mo.

not increase our exports of agricultural products successfully over a period of years unless we are going to import goods from our customers. That is absolutely sound and correct, but, as there are more than sixty nations raising wheat in the world, practically every year there are nations which have crop failures. Trade balance in such instance is not a factor. Most nations, as for instance Greece, have power to suspend or change their tariff barriers and quotas such as necessity demands. While Germany's production is sufficient, that country allows imports of hard wheat duty free, equal to exports of its native soft wheat, which is deficient in gluten or baking quality. These are merely cited as examples.

The grain exporter, if left free from production and marketing restrictions, can always find some country that is willing to buy high grade hard wheat from the Gulf during the period after the Argentine and Australian crops are largely disposed of and before the run of new Canadian wheat takes place. In this connection, the Southwest is in a most enviable position. Our wheat crop, as you know, is not only the first to be harvested in this country but our new wheat is ready for market when supplies of the more important deficit nations are running low and must be replenished. It is very difficult for any government board or other instrumentality to sell successfully known surplus grain to foreign buyers as they insist on unreasonable bargains, while if the export business is left to the individual merchant there is a much better competitive opportunity of working grain in the export trade. I say this most advisedly.

Many academic grain experts are under the misapprehension that unless our prices are at a full shipping difference under the Liverpool market there is no possibility of export business. This is absurd. The facts are that my own firm and others have worked millions of bushels of grain to Europe when the price at Chicago was equally as high as at Liverpool. Different types of wheat sell at wide range of premiums or discounts, while the wheat deliverable at Liverpool is always the cheapest grade moving in the world.

Another important factor is that ocean freight rates vary as do the fluctuations in the grain market and frequently an exporter with a stock of grain at a Gulf port is able to get an extremely low freight rate from a vessel that otherwise would have to sail away empty to its home port with non-paying ballast. I stress these details in order to accentuate some of the many factors to be taken into consideration in the grain exporting field, and which those not familiar with the business do not understand.

The business of exporting grain is a highly specialized trade or science and requires as much experience and knowledge of domestic and world conditions as any other trade or profession. As in any other trade dealing with exportation problems, at times there is no demand, but there are always periods during every year when we can export grain to some portion of the world if we can raise fair crops.

In the matter of prices, it must be remembered that we only had distressing values after the artificial Farm Board and Canadian Wheat Pool accumulation of wheat. Under normal conditions, records will show that we need not fear an unruly acreage with wheat selling at 65 to 70 cents a bushel, but at \$1 or more there will always be an increased acreage. I am convinced, however, that the farmers of the United States, knowing in advance that they will only receive parity prices for 54 per cent of their crop, or domestic requirements, will not plant an acreage for more than one crop that will cause unduly low prices.

In conclusion, I want to commend to you the agricultural policy of the National Foreign Trade Council to the effect that "MEASURES RESTRICTING the production of farm products which can be grown in other sections of the world inevitably react to the disadvantage of the country imposing such restrictions, by encouragement of their growth in other countries.

We recommend that any government financial aid given to the producer be limited to that portion of the crop which is domestically consumed. This policy would insure him a price that would compensate for his labor and preserve a parity with those things he has to buy. We believe the surplus should be sold at world prices, as the United States farmer can produce wheat, cotton and other exportable farm products as cheaply as any country in the world. This could not only preserve our foreign markets but immeasurably stimulate our general trade."

A similar resolution was also adopted at the last annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. This position is sound and should be advocated by all leaders of industry.

Uses of the Soybean

Factories in the United States used 20,907,000 lbs. of soybean oil in 1934. About half, 10,451,000 lbs., went into the making of paint and varnish. The remainder was used as follows: compounds and vegetable shortenings, 2,735,000 lbs.; other edible products, 533,000 lbs.; soap, 1,354,000 lbs.; linoleum and oilcloth, 2,843,000 lbs.; printing inks, 59,000 lbs.; miscellaneous products, 2,109,000 lbs.

Soybeans are being used in the manufacture of automobile parts and paints. Gear-shift knobs, engine distributor covers, and other parts are made from soybean meal. Many paint manufacturers use from 10 to 20 per cent of soybean oil instead of imported linseed oil. They find that proper amounts of soybean oil prevent white paint and enamel from turning yellow. The oil has been used for centuries in the making of Chinese lacquers.

Glue made from soybean meal will not dissolve in water and is valuable in manufacturing plywood for packing cases. Lecithin, a dark brown liquid extracted from the soybean, gives chocolate candy a gloss. Gumdrops makers put in a drop of this substance to prevent hardening in storage. Cotton textile plants produce a soft, supple finish to their goods with lecithin. Tanneries want their chrome leather to take up plenty of grease. They use lecithin to assist the process. Lecithin is also found in egg yolks, but egg yolks are too expensive as a commercial source.

From the vegetable milk of the soybean comes casein. It is used in sizing paper, textile dressing, waterproofing, and in the manufacture of paints.

Food uses of the soybean are manifold. Soybean flour is used in making bread, cakes, ice cream cones, ice cream powder, macaroni products, wafers, and meat products filler. Refined soybean oil is an important constituent of salads and cooking oils. Soy sauce, a dark brown liquid, is prepared from a mixture of cooked and ground soybeans, roasted and pulverized wheat, salt, and water, which is inoculated with a rice ferment culture and left from 6 to 18 months in vats or casks.

Experiments are also being conducted by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Plant Industry to determine which varieties may be used as edible green vegetable beans. Some varieties are very palatable and may be used in the same manner as the green pea or Lima bean. The beans shell easily after the pods are boiled about three minutes.

Results of physical and chemical studies and milling and baking tests by Jewell and Miller on bleached and unbleached samples of several wheat varieties from different districts in Victoria indicated that, aside from lowered bushel weight and bleached appearance, exposure of ripe grain in the spike to heavy rain followed by drying before harvest had no appreciable deleterious effect on flour yield, baking quality, or other characteristics. Further indications were that rain does not leach out soluble constituents, with a consequent reduction in grain weight, and that therefore there is no appreciable lowering of yield from this cause.

Driveway Observations

BY TRAVELER

A COMMON sight among elevators in the Dwight, Ill., area is the statement, "river," in parenthesis following the prices offered for grain as chalked on the price blackboards, indicating the price offered is for barge movement of the grain.

* * * * *

"During the winter months, when no fruit is being hauled," remarked Geo. Schmidt, who runs the Nickel Plate Elevator in Cleveland, O., "about 50% of our receipts of grain come by truck. In the summer time, when trucks are busy with other hauling, the volume is smaller."

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HARRY I. STEMBEL, managing the elevator of the G. O. Stembel Estate, Wheatfield, Ind., reports that competition from truckers who buy grain on the farm at a better price than is offered by the country elevator, is dying out. "The farmers," he says, "found dealing with the truckers unsatisfactory. Too many cribs that measured to hold around 3,000 bus. proved to contain little more than 2,000 bus. by the truckers' weighs."

* * * * *

"For a year we have operated our 1½-ton Ford truck with dual rear wheels, in hauling grain to the elevator for farmers," remarked W. H. Opfer, manager of the Collins (O.) Farmers Elevator Co. "For this service we are able to get 1c a bu. The truck can not be sent very far profitably, but it is hardly possible to get more than this figure, since the truck runs into the competition of trucks of other grain dealers that haul at the same rate."

Farmer trade is demanding service!

* * * * *

A late issue of a popular magazine tells of a gentleman and his wife who have a fine spring 300 feet up the hill from the house in which they have always lived. Some 30 years ago the gentleman bot enough pipe to carry the water from the spring to the house. But in the 30 years he has had no time to lay the pipe. The lady of the house still carries the water.

It would be a good thing for some elevator managers, tho they are in the minority, if they themselves had to clean out the boot pit, oil the bearings, and struggle with inadequate machinery. Elevators would be improved to increase handling ability, facilitate cleanliness, reduce labor and costs of operation, and correct fire hazards that endanger property.

* * * * *

General Manager Hedrick of the Ralston-Purina feed mill at Buffalo, N. Y., lifted the receiver of his telephone and spoke to an official in the office of the widespread Spencer Kellogg Co., flaxseed and soybean crushers.

"A customer of ours wants 50 lbs. of ground flaxseed," he said. "Don't have any idea of what he wants it for. But we'd like to satisfy him, and include it in a shipment of feed he has ordered. Can you supply us with it?"

The answer must have been affirmative, for next he said: "And what ought we to charge him? We have no idea of the price of ground flaxseed." This information received, he volunteered that he would send a car for it, pressed a button and issued instructions to the shipping department.

Turning to this interviewer he remarked: "That is the way business must be done these days. A request for 50 lbs. of ground flaxseed is clear out of our line. But it is a customer's request. So it will be supplied along with his shipment of commercial feeds. Business today requires that the customer be served what he wants, when he wants it."

H. W. Putnam, the energetic sec'y of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists, has removed from Hays City, Kan., to Evansville, Ind., where he is now chief chemist for the Igleheart Bros., Inc.

The Soybean—Agriculture's Extra Dividend

[Continued from page 362]

5%. Sample grade soy beans are those not fulfilling the grade requirements or those with a commercially objectionable foreign odor, sour, heating, hot, mouldy, infested with live weevil or other injurious insects, or those of otherwise distinctly low quality.

The present established schedule of discounts on soy beans below No. 2 yellow grade are: $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel for each one pound of test weight under 54 pounds; $1\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel for each 1% or fraction thereof in excess of 15% moisture; $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel for each 10% or fraction thereof in excess of 10% splits, with a special discount applicable on sample grade over 30% splits; 1c per bushel for each 1% or fraction thereof in excess of 2% up to 6% foreign material with a special discount applicable on sample grade containing over 6% foreign material; and 1c per bushel for each 2% or fraction thereof in excess of 3% of other classes, and a special discount over 5% as mixed grade.

Shippers to whom the crop is new frequently ask for information about marketing methods. Mr. Sturtevant explains that beans are being handled this year just as any other grain is handled. The basis of trading is 60 pounds per bushel. They can be and frequently are consigned to central market for sale. Carrying charges are the same as for grain. In general, grain freight rates apply, although this is not 100% true. The beans are handled in bulk car-loads.

Many students of economic conditions have maintained that the way out of our agricultural depression would ultimately be the development of new industries and an agricultural production of industrial raw products quite as important as the production of food products. It is more than possible that the soy bean will supply this need. Already more than 75 commercial products are made from soy beans, a large share of which are highly important to industry. Paints, oils, varnishes, human food, animal feed and even such diverse products as celluloid are made from this product. Plants for the processing of soy beans are springing up all over the country. In the beginning it appeared that the market for the soy bean would be more or less limited but the wide range of by-products and the comparatively modest capital required to enter into the crushing business, which is the first step in processing is resulting in a wide and therefore strong basic market at home for this crop in addition to the export market which has already developed.

Five men pleaded guilty to conspiracy to defraud the government in A.A.A. benefit payments at Davenport, Ia., Oct. 30. One was a farmer, two were live stock truckers, and one a live stock commission man.

Price-Fixing Agreements such as were tolerated under the defunct N. R. A. will not be permitted in the contemplated voluntary industrial agreements, the Federal Trade Commission ruled Nov. 1. However, the U. S. Supreme Court has not been consulted.

Increasing Crops; Higher Corn Prices

Increasing crops, particularly red winter wheat, are predicted for the coming four years by the veteran of moisture study and planting trends, Charles A. Heath of Chicago. And with anticipated heavy snows and low temperatures in the Northwest this year, Mr. Heath predicts the same for that section.

With feeding demands certain of gaining momentum during the winter Mr. Heath predicts much higher corn prices, particularly inasmuch as corn is going out of condition in the cribs and that farmers will never let go of their entire stocks on hand until a new feed crop is assured.

The National Association

[From address of S. W. Wilder, Cedar Rapids, Pres. of the Grain and Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, before the Nebraska Ass'n.]

At no time since the Civil War has this nation faced decisions of greater consequence than it faces in the coming year. In the next twelve months we will be forced to make decisions as to the road that the government is to follow. The decisions will not be the responsibility alone of parties, or groups, nor will the choice be left to race or creed or geographical interest. Rather, it will be a responsibility for each individual. There will be much appeal to our emotions, but underneath the whole fabric of a confusing campaign will be a few fundamental questions. Our answers to those questions, I feel sure, will affect the destiny of the nation.

I need not tell you that one of these questions will be the extension of federal government into the everyday affairs of the state and community. Shall the federal government be given unlimited power over agriculture; shall it have the controlling hand over private business; shall a centralized group be the sole arbiter of the morals and the economics of one hundred and thirty millions of people? In short, shall we move in the direction of regimentation, where the State is everything and the individual nothing?

Another question must be answered decisively. Shall the government, federal, state or local, be empowered to set itself up in business in competition with the individual taxpayers that make up that government? The encroachment of government into the field of private business has been pressed steadily; it has been fought by many who believe that government should restrict itself to the business of governing. But the resistance has come unorganized, from isolated groups and businesses, and government competition with private business has grown steadily to the point where a clear-cut decision must and will, soon be made.

It is difficult for a large national organization like our Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n to oppose a single item in an administration program without being accused of opposing its entire program. It seems that partisan politics today demands "whole hog or none." It suspects a neutral policy that looks toward America alone, and toward no one party in particular. Yet we are striving, in our National Ass'n, clearly and firmly to support in any and every administration the many acts of real progress that it adopts, but we also oppose those which we honestly believe are contrary to the best interest of America. We are eager today, as always, to support with the force of our full membership, those activities of this and other administrations which have been clearly for the public good. We shall continue, without fear, to oppose those acts of this or any other administration which run counter to the philosophy that has come from our long experience and our best judgment.

It is in the National Ass'n that the whole grain trade is united. Its membership includes the strong state and regional associations; also individual country shippers, brokers, commission men, receivers, manufacturers and processors. Country elevator operators alone constitute a large percentage of our total membership, largely through many affiliated associations like your own here in Nebraska.

The adoption on a national scale of trade rules, and the enforcement of uniform contracts and compulsory arbitration, were among the early accomplishments of this Association, and those activities alone have elevated your business and mine to such a high standard that today there are only occasional disputes, where a few years ago it took six arbitration committees to handle the complaints.

Our National Ass'n inaugurated the system of uniform grades 27 years ago and these grades were in existence and use for about eight years before the federal government established the present grading system.

The Uniform Grades Committee of our National Ass'n is the body around which gathers the opinions of the entire grain trade whenever changes in grade are proposed. You know how well our Association keeps its members advised of proposed changes, and of how closely we work with federal agencies in the consideration of any such changes.

We have a Crop Report Committee that gives great service, not in compiling separate statistics, but in measuring the methods of those who do gather figures to make forecasts and reports.

Our Transport Committee and our Trade Rules Committee each deserves your gratitude, as they have so often gained your interest. The work of our Legislative Committee alone has been of more value to individual grain dealers than they can ever measure in any terms of dues paid.

We are a supporting agency of the important Grain Committee on National Affairs, of which your own Nebraska neighbor, Mr. Sturtevant, is this year the active and capable chairman.

Some members of our trade have not affiliated themselves with your association, or with the

Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n. One reason is that the work of your association, like the work of the National, benefits the trade as a whole, and some few of these individuals, whom we might correctly call "parasites," have found that they can enjoy the benefits of our work without accepting their share of the financial responsibility. These men would be among the first to cry for a new organization if our present group were disbanded. There is that other, and greater group, of members of the trade who would become active workers in our associations if they could be made to understand the political and other forces that are threatening their interests. Today, when these same men become physically ill, they seek medical advice; they want to know the nature of their illness at once and its best method of cure. Let us help these men to understand that their economic bodies today also have ills which they should understand at once, and toward which they can and must work with us for a cure. Associations are built to strength when the members themselves assume the task of introducing new men to the advantages of membership.

Let us take these meetings seriously. Shall we attend a convention like this one only to hear pleasant talks, and to have a few hours of good fellowship? If that is our only aim, associations in our trade would deserve to languish and die. In our National Ass'n we believe that there is no place to rest upon the record of good work done in the past. We must move forward or backward; there is no resting except in stagnation. There is serious work ahead, and only serious men will meet the challenge that must come to our business in the next few years. I earnestly urge your unqualified support of our National Association and of your own State Association; it will return dividends in ratio to your cooperation.

From Abroad

Iran, Persia, has granted a wheat monopoly to a company the chief stockholder in which is the Iranian National Bank. Prices will be fixed.

Japan's rice crop is placed at 19,027,000,000 pounds of cleaned rice, compared with the abnormally small crop of 16,279,000,000 pounds last year and with the average of 19,180,000,000 pounds for the six years 1929-34, according to the first official estimate.

Australia's first official estimate places the crop at 135,000,000 bus. from 11,970,000 acres; compared with 133,489,000 bus. from 12,567,000 acres in 1934-35. The estimate is about 27 per cent below the average production of 184,471,000 bus. for the five years 1929-30 to 1933-34. The surplus available for export and for carryover during 1936 will be about 80,000,000 bus., compared with 118,000,000 in 1935 and 134,000,000 in 1934.

Altho Argentina enacted a law many months ago for the construction of grain elevators it was only recently that the funds were provided. The Senate has now approved a bill taking \$50,000,000 for this purpose from the exchange fund, in which profits of \$197,000,000 have accumulated as the result of the government buying foreign exchange from the exporters and selling it at higher rates to importers and others.

Germany's 1935 wheat crop is now officially estimated at 172,000,000 bus, compared with the final estimate of 167,000,000 in 1934, and with the average of 162,000,000 for the five years 1929-1933. Domestic requirements during the five years 1929-1933 averaged approximately 185,000,000 bus. annually. Duty-free imports of grains will again be permitted upon presentation of authorization certificates showing corresponding exports of German grain products.

Manchuria's soybean crop is reported below normal and possibly a month late, tho larger than that of last year. The 1935 production of soybeans in Manchuria is estimated officially at 4,409,000 short tons compared with the final estimate of 3,689,000 tons in 1934, according to a report received from Acting Agricultural Commissioner F. J. Rossiter in Shanghai. The exportable surplus for the crop year October 1, 1935 to Sept. 30, 1936, is estimated at 3,527,000 tons, compared with actual exports of about 2,976,000 tons from the 1934-35 crop.

Grain Carriers

The C., B. & Q. directors voted Oct. 24 to buy 500 steel underframe box cars.

Four of the major railroad lines serving Duluth and Superior reported a 30 to 40 per cent gain in freight handled during the last three months.—F. G. C.

The recommended draft for vessels navigating the upper St. Lawrence canals was reduced three times in October, from 14 feet at the opening of the season to the present 12 feet.

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ending Oct. 26 totaled 37,451, against 32,164 during the like week of 1934, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The rush of grain eastward has been so great every barge has been loaded and none are available for booking on the canal. Fifty steamships have been chartered for winter storage.

The Erie Canal will be closed Nov. 25 for wooden boats, and Nov. 30 for steel or self-propelled units, from Buffalo or Watford. Locks 2, 3 and 4 of the Cayuga and Seneca Canal will be closed Nov. 20.

The Wisconsin Public Service Commission gave a hearing Nov. 7 on the request of the rail carriers that the commission substitute for its orders the grain rates on a basis prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission in Docket 17000.

Peoria, Ill.—Reduced freight rates on grain are proposed from a few stations close in to Peoria on the Illinois Central, Alton and Illinois Traction, such as Delavan, Emden, Armington, Mini and Hopedale. The reductions may be slight, but will cut down trucking of grain to Pekin.

Montreal, Que.—Waiting to discharge are 48 grain boats in the harbor, and 12 ocean steamers with cargoes of coal to be unloaded so that grain can be taken on. Both the grain elevating and the coal unloading facilities are plugged. The visible supply of Canadian wheat is the largest ever known, 260,738,000 bus.

Austin, Tex.—A bill has passed the Texas house and is to come before the senate taxing truckers 1½ per cent of their gross receipts. The South Texas Motor Transportation Ass'n is vigorously protesting; and the highway carriers can not meet this burden under the 7,000-pound load limit, as the rail carriers are not similarly taxed.

Interference with movement of grain in the Mediterranean Sea as a result of the Ethiopian war has led the London Corn Trade Ass'n to insert a war deviation clause in its contract forms, reading: "Buyers agree to accept documents containing the Chamber of Shipping war deviation clause and/or any other recognized official war risk clause."

The principal reason why the railroad bankruptcy record recently has been shattered is that the railways have restored and are now paying the highest wages in history—wages much higher than those being paid for comparable work in other industries—when their payment has been and is completely unjustified by transportation and economic conditions. Railways operating 69,211 miles of line, representing an investment of \$5,045,016,795, and having outstanding \$3,240,262,680 of funded debt and \$1,838,434,418 of stock are now, by their own admission, bankrupt. This is 27 per cent of total railroad mileage, 19.5 per cent of investment, 22.2 per cent of funded debt and 18.2 per cent of stock. Never in history was there a railroad bankruptcy record that approached this.—*Railway Age*.

Grain Doors for sacked grain as well as bulk on shipments from Montana and Dakota points to stations in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and British Columbia, will be furnished by the railroads effective Dec. 1.

Duluth, Minn.—Lake navigation is rapidly drawing to a close and the freight rate holding at 2c for wheat Buffalo delivery shows no sign of improvement. The official close is midnight Nov. 30, after that cargo and hull insurance advances. Flaxseed and oat cargoes are going forward from here to Cleveland and Buffalo for winter storage in boat bottoms. More will undoubtedly follow between now and the close of the season.—F. G. Carlson.

The Southern Freight Assn is considering submittal 9866 providing for new export rates on cottonseed meal and cake from southern mill points to gulf, south Atlantic and Virginia ports. Based on straight or mixed carloads of 80,000 pounds, it is proposed to make a rate of 15 per cent of first class to the lowest rated gulf port and 15 per cent of first class to the lowest rated south Atlantic or Virginia port. These rates are to be subject to a charge of 15 cents per net ton for wharfage and handling.

A big reduction in soybean meal rates has been docketed for consideration by the Southern Ports Foreign Freight Com'ite. The present rates are 41 cents from St. Louis and East St. Louis, 43 cents from Illinois Central stations in Illinois, 44½ cents from Peoria and 45 cents from Chicago. The pending proposal would establish a local rate of 22½ cents from St. Louis, East St. Louis, Peoria and Illinois Central stations in Illinois and a proportional rate of 14 cents from St. Louis and East St. Louis.

The 1936 annual meeting of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists will be held in Dallas, Tex., on the tentative dates of June 1 to 5, inclusive, at the Adolphus Hotel.

Grain Imports

The Nordpol discharged 2,500 tons of corn from Argentina Sept. 27 at Houston, Tex.

For the first time in a year a week has passed without any grain being shipped from Argentina to the United States.

Arrivals of Argentine corn from Oct. 5 to Nov. 2 aggregated 4,609,000 bus. During the week ending Nov. 1 Argentine shipments of corn to the United States totaled 638,000 bus.

Fort William, Ont., on Nov. 7 shipped a cargo of 240,000 bus. No. 1 and No. 2 northern wheat to Chicago, where, on Nov. 6, 197,000 bus. wheat from Fort William was received.

Foreign grain arriving at United States ports for the week ended Oct. 31 were: Canadian milling wheat, 1,149,050 bus. at Buffalo; Canadian feed wheat, 79,946 at Buffalo; Argentine corn, 694,312, including 555,000 at Albany, 99,751 at Boston and 39,561 at New York; Canadian barley, 4,010 at Buffalo.

Freight Claims

Freight claims are technical matters and should be prepared, filed and settlement negotiated by an expert. A semi-annual audit of country elevator shipping will save many dollars in a year. Charges are based on amount saved; nothing saved, nothing charged.

W. S. BRAUDT, Auditor
Box 687 Station A, Champaign, Ill.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:
No. 26904, Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. v. C. B. & Q. By division 3. Dismissed. Rates, wheat, points in Nebraska and Kansas to Omaha, Neb., and reconsigned thence to Sioux City, Ia., between Dec. 8, 1931, and Feb. 13, 1932, found not unreasonable.

No. 26360, Chamber of Commerce, Rome, Ga., v. Southern. By division 2. Rates, grain and grain products, Cincinnati, O., Louisville, Ky., Evansville, Ind., Cairo, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., and Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., to Rome, Ga., found not unreasonable or unjustly discriminatory but were, are, and for the future will be, unduly prejudicial to complainants and unduly preferential of their competitors, to the extent that they exceeded, exceed, or may exceed, rates on like traffic from the same origin points to Gadsden, Ala. Order for future effective on or before January 31. Reparation denied.

Ex-Lake Grain Rates Readjusted

Effective Dec. 1 ex-lake rates on grain from Buffalo and other United States lake ports for export have been readjusted.

Soybeans for export took the wheat rate effective Nov. 4. Such rate to New York is 8.33 prior to Dec. 1.

The rate to New York in cents per 100 pounds will be 10.83 on wheat, 10.95 on corn and rye, 12.29 on oats, and 12.74 on barley.

To Philadelphia 10.33 on wheat, 10.45 on corn and rye, 11.79 on oats, 12.24 on barley.

Norfolk has a rate of 8.33 on wheat, 8.45 on corn and rye, 9.79 on oats, and 10.24 on barley.

Baltimore has a rate of 7.83 on wheat, 7.95 on corn and rye, 9.29 on oats and 9.74 on barley.

Overloaded Cars Will Not Be Inspected Until Unloaded

G. H. Lund, Chief Grain Inspector of Minnesota, has issued a warning to grain shippers against loading cars so full samplers can not obtain a fair average sample. Railroad tariffs protect freight charges based on actual weight contained in car when grain is loaded to within 24 inches of the lowest point of the roof of the car, so shippers who load to a higher point penalize their own shipments. We quote the following from Inspector Lund's letter:

"Because of this year's uneven and lightweight grain crop we have found it necessary in many cases, in order to get a representative sample from the cars as they arrive at the terminals, to take a ten-probe sample instead of the usual five-probe.

"This, of course, entails considerable extra work and expense, but we are only glad to do this in order that the work may be as accurate as possible. It has been called to my attention, however, that an unusually large number of cars arriving at terminal markets are loaded so high that it is practically impossible to obtain a representative sample for the inspectors. This practice is, of course, wrong and must be stopped.

"The Grain Inspection Department is a medium established by law to grade grain according to State and Federal regulations and unless the sampler has a fair chance to obtain a representative sample correct inspection is impossible.

"A rule, 4-1, Paragraph (C), of this Department approved by the Railroad & Warehouse Commission effective Aug. 1, 1932, reads as follows:

"All samples taken out of boxcars must be probed samples. If a car is so heavily loaded that the sampler cannot get in the car, or loaded in such a way that a representative sample cannot be obtained (samples taken in the doorway are not representative samples), the sampler shall refuse to sample such car, but must immediately inform the Chief Deputy of all the facts in the case. The Chief Deputy shall order the car to be run through an elevator for grade at the owner's expense."

Accordingly after Nov. 15th overloaded cars will not be inspected at Minnesota terminals until unloaded at an elevator.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARKANSAS

West Memphis, Ark.—A \$10,000 cornmeal mill is under construction here by the Ketchum Milling & Feed Co.

CALIFORNIA

Orland, Cal.—An addition 70x90 feet is being built to the Bucke Feed Mill, giving the firm a total ground space of 70x139 feet.

Glendale, Cal.—Sawyer Grain & Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, 90 shares; incorporators: William W. and Curtis C. Sawyer and Mildred Sawyer Johnson.

Napa, Cal.—W. A. Stoddard is installing a new Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive. The machine has capacity of one ton, and has floor level feed.

Vallejo, Cal.—The Sperry Flour Mill has installed a new conveyor system at its local plant, and contemplates constructing new bins in the spring to replace the elevator that burned some time ago.

Sacramento, Cal.—The attorney-general has ruled that grain cannot be purchased on gross weight. He says: While purchases of grain, wool or fruit put up in burlap bags at gross weight are not expressly forbidden by Section 32a of the Weights and Measures Act, a contract for such purchase would be void. Moreover, such contract, under the provisions of Sections 1667 and 1668, Civil Code, would be unlawful on account of being contrary to public policy. Therefore dealers cannot legally purchase the grains and crops enumerated in Chapter 219 (Statutes of 1935) on a gross weight basis if they do not deduct a tare for the container.

CANADA

Toronto, Ont.—The 2,000,000-bu. addition to the terminal elevator of Toronto Elvtrs., Ltd., reported in the Sept. 25 Journals as under construction, is expected to be completed some time this month, in time to take in grain before the close of navigation on the lakes.

Vancouver, B. C.—Buckerfields, Ltd., one of the largest grain and feed houses on the Pacific Coast, has given a contract to the Todd Const. Co. for an extension to its plant, to cost \$50,000, that will permit the discharge of corn and the loading of grain at its own dock by ocean-going vessels. The work is to start at once.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Grain Standards Board, in session in this city on Oct. 22, established export standards for numbers 1, 2 and 3 C. W. amber durum wheats, and all grades of wheat from No. 1 hard to No. 6 and Nos. 1 and 2 C. W. garnet were approved. New standards for the various grades of oats were set, following extended discussion on oats cut green but having the required weight per bu. Feed grades of barley were also discussed, some members of the board urging establishment of new grades. Altho no action was taken, the matter is under consideration by the national barley council.

ILLINOIS

Pontiac, Ill.—The Pontiac Farmers Grain Co. is changing to a co-operative organization.

Altona, Ill.—The new manager of the Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator here is E. O. Hammond.

Mt. Sterling, Ill.—Erection of a new lumber shed is contemplated by the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Flanagan, Ill.—A garage, attached to the coal shed, has been built by the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Rollo, Ill.—Strong & Strong have appointed Frank Partridge, formerly of Meridan, Ill., where he was employed at the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, manager of their local elevator.

Niantic, Ill.—A new 100-ton coal shed has been completed by the Niantic Farmers Grain Co.

Voorhies, Ill.—A modern truck dump was recently installed at the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Ivesdale, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. at this point recently installed a new truck lift at its elevator.

Lanark, Ill.—The elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Co. has recently been improved by a coat of paint.

Atwood, Ill.—A coat of aluminum paint was recently given to the elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Co. here.

Tuscola, Ill.—The Tuscola Co-op. Grain Co. is painting its elevators at this point and at Hayes with soybean paint.

Somonauk, Ill.—A coat of aluminum paint has improved the appearance of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Galena, Ill.—Fred Ortscheid & Son are installing a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, one-ton capacity, with motor drive.

Benson, Ill.—The lean-to on the south side of the old storerooms of the Benson Farmers Co-op. Grain Ass'n is being taken down.

Roanoke, Ill.—Irvin C. Millender has bot R. V. Martin's feed business, which he is operating under the name of the Roanoke Milling Co.

Platt (Bement p. o.), Ill.—The equipment of the Bement Grain Co.'s local elevator has been improved by the installation of a new truck lift.

Pittsfield, Ill.—Fire caused by a stove in the sack warehouse of the M. D. King Milling Co. damaged the warehouse and some sacks stored therein on Nov. 5.

Rosamond, Ill.—Allen Smith, a former grain dealer here for years, died at Henry, Ill., where he has lived for the past 14 years, Oct. 17, at the age of 63 years.

German Valley, Ill.—Due to ill health, Remmer Harbers has resigned as manager of the Farmers Grain & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and has been succeeded by Heiko Greenfield.

Fairfield, Ill.—On the night of Oct. 23 burglars attempted to gain entrance to the office of the A. J. Poorman Co., grain and seed dealers located in the south part of this city.

Nashville, Ill.—The new all-concrete Huegely Mill, replacing the 77-year-old structure that burned last February, has been completed. The mill can handle 1,000 bus. of wheat an hour.

Bongard (Villa Grove p. o.), Ill.—The Bongard Grain Co. has asked the circuit court to order the verdict amended in a landlord's lien case where landlord was awarded \$9 damages.

New Berlin, Ill.—While some repairs were recently being made at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, C. R. Louie, manager, received a painful injury to his foot when a piece of iron fell on it.

Prairie du Rocher, Ill.—The old Farmers Elvtr., which has been closed for more than a year, has been leased by Walter Brown, who is handling seed and coal and later will buy corn and wheat.

Ewing, Ill.—F. F. Aydt, of Dahlgren, Ill., has bot the local Pearce Bros. mill, which he will operate as a custom feed and flour mill. Mr. Aydt is completely overhauling and remodeling the plant.

Yates City, Ill.—C. M. C. Brown, of Onelda, Ill., will operate the former R. M. Holt Feed Mill here (which he has purchased, as reported in the Journals last number) personally after Mar. 1, 1936.

Godfrey, Ill.—Godfrey Elvtr. Co. is replacing its hammer mill and mixer with a Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer and a Kelly Duplex Hammer Mill. The hammer mill is powered by a direct connected Kelly Duplex gasoline power unit.

Plainfield, Ill.—A feed mixer, housed in an addition built for the feed department, has been installed by the Plainfield Grain Co., which is now making its own brands of poultry, pig and cattle feed, as well as doing custom mixing.

El Paso, Ill.—A new leg belt has been installed at the local elevator of the El Paso Elvtr. Co., 15-ton scales installed at three of the company's elevators and the houses at Enright and Panola painted with aluminum paint.

Ottawa, Ill.—The United Grain Dealers, Inc., is the name of the company that will operate the elevator to be built here, probably on the Illinois River, as reported in the Oct. 9 Journals. Over 40 grain dealers of this section are said to be interested in the project.

Grayville, Ill.—Herbert G. Bayley has been appointed receiver for George P. Bowman & Sons, Inc., one of the oldest firms here, for conservation of the firm's assets. There will be no interruption in business at the elevator, mill and two stores operated by the firm.

Decatur, Ill.—The seventh (top) floor of the Decatur Milling Co.'s plant was damaged by fire, which broke out at 4 a. m., Oct. 30; loss, \$25,000; covered by insurance. Much damage was done by water to the machinery and equipment and to some of the stock. Repair work was started at once.

Cropsey, Ill.—The Cropsey Co-op. Grain Co. is building a double corn crib on the ground where stood the former elevator of Pratt & Blair, which has been taken down. The elevator has been covered with galvanized sheeting and will be painted aluminum. Another 5-ton truck has been added to the equipment.

Cortland, Ill.—The former Ed Conlin elevator has been purchased by the Cortland Grain & Lbr. Co., a company recently formed by a group of DeKalb business men for the purpose of taking over the business. Until recently the plant was operated by the receiver of the former Conlin properties. John Hickey, a veteran employee of Mr. Conlin's, will continue to have charge of the grain part of the business.

LaSalle, Ill.—The Streator-LaSalle district grain dealers' meeting was held here on the evening of Oct. 24, 98 grain dealers and commission men of northern Illinois being present. After dinner at the Kaskaskia Hotel, the meeting was devoted to a discussion of problems of mutual interest to grain dealers, elevator men and farmers. Speakers included T. Y. Wickham and George Booth, of Chicago; W. E. Culbertson, sec'y of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n; Lawrence Farlow, sec'y of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, and Miss Margaret Peters, of Normal, Ill., recently returned from a visit to Europe. The com'te on arrangements for the meeting consisted of I. B. Barrett, of Streator, and Arthur W. Haag and John F. Plotnicky, of LaSalle.

Hillsboro, Ill.—The formal opening of the new elevator and the remodeled sales and display rooms of the Barnstable-Ware Feed & Supply Co. held on Saturday, Oct. 26, was a great success. As many as 2,000 persons visited the new elevator and took part in the festivities which the company had arranged, coming in from early morning until late at night. Refreshments of sandwiches and coffee were free to all who wanted them. Hot biscuits, made from one of the flours distributed by the company, were also served. Talking-movies were shown, and many souvenirs were given out. Congratulatory telegrams, letters, flowers and spoken words came in large volume to the company and to Mr. Ware, the manager. Work on the new elevator and on remodeling the old building have been going on all summer. The elevator is up-to-date in every respect and is equipped for handling grain in the most rapid and efficient manner. Modern feed manufacturing machinery has also been installed. Frank Ware, manager, has been in the grain business for 21 years.

CHICAGO NOTES

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$6,400, a decline of \$75 from the previous sale.

A hearing on plans for reorganizing the Rosenbaum Grain Corp. was scheduled before Judge Holly Nov. 13.

John J. Murphy, a director of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n and pres. of the Cash Grain Ass'n of the Board of Trade, will soon be associated with Albert Schwill & Co. in the capacity of barley buyer. Mr. Murphy has been with the Bartlett Frazier Co. ever since he became a member of the Board of Trade in 1926.

The decision by the directors of the Board of Trade that Emanuel F. Rosenbaum be expelled and Edwin S. Rosenbaum be suspended for five years for disregard of the rules of the board has been submitted to Judge Holly for approval. Judge Holly set Dec. 2 for a hearing on dissolution of the order restraining the board from disciplining the Rosenbaums.

The Glidden Co., whose soybean products plant was wrecked by an explosion on Oct. 7, as reported in the Journals, has been granted building permits for the erection of a \$35,000 one-story plant and a \$10,000 two-story office building, the former to be of steel and brick construction and the latter of brick. A mechanical process will be used in the treatment of soybean products instead of the former solvent process, to insure safety.

New members of the Board of Trade include the following: John H. MacMillan, Jr., vice-pres. Cargill Grain Co., Minneapolis; Reed P. Anthony, New York, N. Y.; William C. Atkins, Indianapolis, Ind.; Rodolphe E. Rufenacht, of Havre, France. Memberships transferred: Addison R. Warner, William F. Bartholomew, John H. MacMillan, Charles K. Dickson and Frank J. Delany. Change in registration of members: Richard S. Law, registered for own account, Winnipeg, Canada (was registered as pres. of Grain Growers Export Co., Ltd.).

John J. Coffman is the new general manager of E. W. Bailey & Co.'s Chicago office, succeeding the late John A. Low, whose untimely death was announced in the last number of the Journal. Mr. Coffman is sec'y of the company and hereafter receiving and futures orders will be under his personal direction. The firm operates offices in Decatur, Morris, Watseka and Princeton, Ill., and Rensselaer, Ind., also I. H. French & Co., Champaign, Ill., correspondents. In addition to being members of the Chicago Board of Trade, memberships are maintained in the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, and the Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa Grain Dealers Ass'ns, etc. George C. Bailey is pres. of the firm, Charles L. Douglas is vice-pres., and R. E. McCarthy, treas.

INDIANA

Warren, Ind.—The Farmers Exchange has recently built a new coal shed.—L.

Matthews, Ind.—Farmers Co-op. Co. has installed a Sidney Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer.

Scottsburg, Ind.—Eberts Grain Co. has purchased some equipment for installation in its plant, from the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Hanna, Ind.—The Hanna Lumber & Grain Co. has painted its elevator with aluminum, making a very attractive appearance.—L.

Corunna, Ind.—J. H. Knauer, proprietor of the Corunna Elvtr., died on Oct. 28. He was a member of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—We are installing a new grain drier to help us handle this bad crop of corn. The elevator here has belonged to us since June 1, 1934.—E. H. Morris Elvtr., by Robert Morris.

Bedford, Ind.—Heise Bros., feed manufacturers of Orleans, Ind., have bot the Charles Ragsdale feed store here, in which they are installing up-to-date machinery for the manufacture of feeds.

Burrows, Ind.—William Smock, of the Burrows Grain Co., was operated on for appendicitis at the Cass County Hospital on Oct. 20.—A. D. Shirley (Walton, Ind.).

New Harmony, Ind.—Burglars blew the safe at the office of the Ford Mill, operated by George Couch & Sons. Their loot was of no value as the office had not been used since Couch recently bot the property.

Mexico, Ind.—A seed cleaning machine has been added to the equipment of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Winchester, Ind.—The elevator of Goodrich Bros. Co., Inc., is resplendent in a new dress of aluminum paint. It took two men 30 days to do the job and more than one and a half barrels of aluminum paint were used for the second coat.

Crothersville, Ind.—We recently purchased from the Blish Milling Co. the soybean extracting plant known as the Crescent Mills, located at Crothersville. We are now operating this mill at full capacity, but intend to move it to Rushville next spring and double its capacity.—Rush County Mills, Lawrence L. Clark (Rushville, Ind.).

Amboy, Ind.—The Amboy Grain Co. has completed the installation of a direct heat grain drier and cooler and is now drying new corn. The new machine, which has a capacity of over 100 bus. per hour, is enclosed in a steel covered building 15x13 feet, 60 feet high. A seed cleaner has also been purchased from the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Mrs. Ida M. Riley, wife of Charles B. Riley, former sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n for many years, died Oct. 29 at the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. P. Lee, in Rochester, N. Y., with whom she had been making her home for several months past. Funeral services and burial were held in Indianapolis on Oct. 31.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The many friends of Bert A. Boyd will be interested in the following characteristic message recently received from him: "I read each issue of the Journals with much interest, altho many old timers are gone. Gee! how I would love to attend one of those conventions! Love and kisses."—Bert A. Boyd, P. O. Box 13, Hendersonville, N. C.

Tocsin, Ind.—Some elevator operators are cutting down the cost of high electric power bills thru the installation of diesel engines, and some thru the use of automobile power units. Among the latter is the Tocsin Lbr. & Grain Co., whose new power unit consists of a 1935 Chevrolet truck motor mounted in a frame 26 inches wide, equipped with transmission carrying intermediate and high speeds, a short jack shaft with truck bearings, a 7-inch drive pulley hooked to the grain elevator shaft on a 36-inch pulley.

Bicknell, Ind.—Oscar Barr, of the O. L. Barr Grain Co., who is slowly recovering from a compound fracture of both legs, is cheerfully supervising the remodeling and enlarging of his grain handling facilities. The rear of the elevator, dust house and all, had been torn away and a new one started the day Mr. Barr was hurt, then things were tied up for 60 days and are now getting started again. A new 44x44, two-story feed room is being built on the east side of the elevator, replacing an old building that stood there, the new one being larger. The new building will be all metal clad and will improve the looks of the plant. Seed cleaning machinery will be installed in one part of the new building, a corn cracker and grader being installed where the seed cleaning machinery was previously located.

Winchester, Ind.—Managers and employees of the Goodrich Bros. Co. branch elevators, also department heads of the local plant, to the number of 30 gathered here for their semi-annual meeting on Oct. 25. The morning was spent in a tour of inspection of the new poultry and egg department on North West St. At noon a chicken dinner was served to the party in the Presbyterian Church, after which P. E. Goodrich, pres. of the company, opened the meeting by introducing the five Goodrich brothers and two sons. An interesting talk on "The Merits of Soybean Oil Meal" was given by Dr. J. W. Hayward, director of the nutritional research department of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. Another talk was given by J. F. McGowan, vice-pres. of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank, of Chicago, who discussed the business connections of the bank with the Goodrich Bros. Co., praising its management very highly. An interesting feature of the meeting was that each manager was asked to state his term of association with the company, and these ranged from two months to 35 years. In a contest to show which office had made the greatest gain in Goodrich feed sales during the past year, it was stated that the average gain in all the elevators was 120%, and in some of them it ran as high as 500%.

Milltown, Ind.—The Milltown Milling Co.'s scale house and storage barn burned Oct. 27. Incendiarism is suspected.

Nappanee, Ind.—Stauffer Grain Co. has recently added a Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer in its feed mill. The machine is motor driven, of one-ton capacity, and has floor level feed.

Berne, Ind.—New machinery, including an electric hoist, separator, corn sheller, hammer mill and feed mixer, is being installed by A. N. Sprunger in the former plant of the Berne Milling Co., which he bot in the spring.

IOWA

Bode, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is considering installing a new truck dump and a feed mixer.

Adel, Ia.—Cribs and exterior wood parts of the tile elevator and warehouse of Vern Danilson have been painted.

Donahue, Ia.—We have painted our elevator with aluminum paint and put in new floors.—Rohlk & Goettsch, Inc., by H. Rohlk.

Lytton, Ia.—The Lytton Grain Co. is widening its elevator driveway and installing a new 15-ton scale. Roy Miller is the manager.—Art Torkelson.

Kilduff, Ia.—Lightning caused a fire which totally destroyed the elevator and stock of the Fleck Elvtr. Co., Inc., on Nov. 3; loss, \$16,000; partly insured.

Ellsworth, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has reorganized on a non-stock co-operative basis and earnings will be prorated to patrons on the bushel basis hereafter.

St. Benedict, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator here was entered by thieves during the night of Oct. 15, but nothing seems to have been taken by the night prowlers.

Hubbard, Ia.—Repairs were made at the Quaker Oats Co.'s elevator here in addition to all of the buildings being given two coats of paint. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Richland, Ia.—The Richland Fuel & Feed Mill office and sheds on the M. & St. L. old depot grounds, burned recently. A company of Richland business men owned the property.

Cornelia, Ia.—Sale of the A. M. Axen Estate elevator to Art. Shillington of Clarion, awaits final approval of the bank receivers listing it among their assets, before being effected.

Greenfield, Ia.—A district meeting of the managers of farmers' elevators, under the auspices of the Farmers Elvtr. Service Co., was held at the Greenfield Hotel, Wednesday evening, Oct. 30.

Hawarden, Ia.—C. E. Marshall, former manager of the Sioux Valley Grain Co.'s elevator at Chatsworth, Ia., has leased the old Brunskill elevator here on the Milwaukee road and opened it for business Nov. 4.

Kanawha, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has let the contract for the erection of a new elevator to the T. E. Ibberson Co., the new structure to be on the west side of the present elevator. Work will start at once.

Ulmer, Ia.—The elevator here which has been owned and operated for several years by Meyer Bros., of Breda, was sold recently to P. O. Murray, of Mahaska, Kan., who has taken possession and moved his family to this point.

New Hartford, Ia.—During the noon hour, Oct. 19, while the proprietors were at lunch, the Moore & Good elevator was broken into and between \$25 and \$30 stolen from the till. Entrance was gained by breaking the lock on the rear door.

Blencoe, Ia.—B. C. Christopher & Co. successfully bid in the elevator of the Barnes Grain Co., which they have been operating under lease, at public auction on Oct. 29, and await a court order approving the sale before it is complete.

Sioux City, Ia.—At the annual meeting of the Sioux City Grain Exchange, held Oct. 29, the following officers were elected: Pres., C. C. Flanley; vice-pres., J. C. Mullaney; treas., J. S. Eales; sec'y, Freeman Bradford; chief inspector, Paul Larson.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—Elevator managers of the North Iowa Grain Co. elevators held their semi-annual conference at the Hotel Warden, this city, on Oct. 31. The meeting, attended by about 25 managers, continued thru the day with a lunch at noon.

Chatsworth, Ia.—The Sioux Valley Grain Co. has appointed Ferd Gaul, formerly with the Quaker Oats Co. and Farmers elevators at Granville, Ia., manager of its local elevator, succeeding C. E. Marshall, who has leased an elevator at Hawarden, Ia.

Eddyville, Ia.—The west warehouse at the Hoose Elvtr. collapsed recently and construction of a new building has been started, with concrete foundation and cement floors. While connected to the main elevator building, the new warehouse will constitute a separate unit. Later, other units will be added, to modernize the entire plant.

Eldridge, Ia.—A get-together meeting for managers, board members and employees of farmers elevator companies of Stockton, Walcott, Dixon, DeWitt and Eldridge was held in the Central Trust & Savings Bank Bldg. here, on the evening of Oct. 24. Following the dinner, a general discussion of feed problems and co-operation was held.

Stuart, Ia.—A 14-foot driveway has been built on the elevator of N. B. Wildman and it has been equipped with an overhead, traveling truck lift. Adjoining the driveway is a new 42x10½-foot crib, 18 feet high, with capacity for 2,700 bus. This wood-floored structure sets on a concrete foundation, and is sided with 6-inch beveled boards, set 1 inch apart.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—Wilbur H. Thompson, sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, recently had a narrow escape from serious injury. Blinded by the lights of an approaching car he collided with a wagonload of corn. He suffered cuts on the head and face, injured his chest and was quite badly shocked. His car was demolished as was the wagon. At last reports he was recuperating nicely.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Centerville, Ia.—Fire caused a loss of \$10,000 on Nov. 4 at the Standard Soybean Processing Co.'s plant; covered by insurance. H. R. Schultz, manager of the plant, said that business will be continued. The blaze started in the drying elevator. Forty thousand bus. in the storage section of the plant were saved. Chas. Crowe, foreman, was burned, but is recovering, and Arnold Hedburg, employe, suffered minor burns.—Art Torkelson.

Ruthven, Ia.—The equipment of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s new elevator, on the Milwaukee Railroad, recently completed by the T. E. Ibberson Co. includes a 20-ton, 26-foot Howe Scale, fitted with a Strong-Scott Dump, installed in the driveway for receiving grain; a Richardson Automatic Scale for weighing out grain; a 20-ton outside scale, with a 24-foot concrete deck; GE Motors for power, and D. P. Buckets in the legs. The elevator has 12 bins, providing room for 30,000 bus. A large office building was erected, which is divided into several rooms, and under the office building, driveway and elevator is a full basement. The office is fitted with a lavatory. A heating plant was installed. The whole structure is covered with galvanized iron.

KANSAS

Eudora, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. was recently damaged by wind.

Pittsburg, Kan.—Kelso Seed Co. has installed a Sidney Drag Feeder at its elevator.

Salina, Kan.—The Weber Flour Mills Co. sustained damage to its electrical equipment on Oct. 14.

Kanorado, Kan.—Fred Mosher has closed his elevator for the next six months, due to crop failure.

Emporia, Kan.—The elevator belonging to the Estate of T. B. Lord was damaged by wind on Oct. 31.

Newton, Kan.—On Oct. 20 the Goerz Flour Mills Co. sustained damage to its electrical equipment.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The George E. Gano Grain Corp. sustained damage to its electrical equipment on Oct. 20.

Potwin, Kan.—C. R. Jacobs' elevator sustained windstorm damage on one of the last days of October.

Morrowville, Kan.—The driveway on the elevator of C. E. Wyman was damaged by a truck on Sept. 4.

Arcadia, Kan.—Installation of a feed grinder is contemplated by George Roebuck, proprietor of the Cash Grain Co. here.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Plans of the Farmers National Grain Corp. are reported to include erection of a terminal elevator here.

Barnard, Kan.—Fire of undetermined cause destroyed the elevator and stock of the Morrison-Gregg-Mitchell Grain Co. on Nov. 5.

Argonia, Kan.—J. Johnson and Jack Geis have dissolved partnership and in the future the Argonia Mill will be operated by Mr. Johnson alone.

Salina, Kan.—C. E. Robinson, pres. of the C. E. Robinson Grain Co., is in St. Luke's Hospital, Kansas City, recovering from a recent severe illness.

Hutchinson, Kan.—It is reported that construction will start soon on a 1,000,000-bu. concrete grain elevator here for the Farmers Co-op. Commission Co.

Waterville, Kan.—Burritt Oakley has bot the Whiteside Grain Co.'s elevator here, which has been operated for many years by the late Clay Whiteside and Cal.

Humboldt, Kan.—The Humboldt Elvtr. Mills has completed the enlargement and improvement of its plant, reported in the Aug. 28 Journals as under way. A 20x60-foot warehouse has been erected, a 2-car capacity molasses tank installed, also a molasses pump, hammer mill and feed mixer. A cob and dust house is another new building. All of the machinery is electrically driven.

KENTUCKY

Richmond, Ky.—Stock in the mill of the Vaughn Milling & Feed Co., Inc., was totally destroyed by fire of undetermined cause on Oct. 26, including 200 bus. of wheat, 200 bus. of corn, 3,000 pounds of meal and 7,000 pounds of flour. The building and equipment were destroyed. Loss, \$10,000; partly insured.

MARYLAND

Westminster, Md.—A small flour mill near here has been leased by W. D. McLean, former superintendent for the Freihofer Milling Co., at Frederick, Md.

Ellicott City, Md.—Contract for the erection of a 200,000-bu. addition to its concrete grain storage has been let by the Doughnut Corp. of America at its mill here, the addition to be equipped with conveying and elevating machinery. This will give the mill a total storage capacity of 360,000 bus.

MICHIGAN

Elkton, Mich.—Wallace & Morley Co. on Oct. 3 sustained windstorm damage.

Freeport, Mich.—C. H. Runciman, grain and produce dealer of Lowell, Mich., has leased the F. E. Brunner elevator here.

Elwell, Mich.—The Hart Elvtr. Co. has transferred Guy Rensch from its elevator at this point to be manager of its St. Louis, Mich., elevator.

Turner, Mich.—A flour mill has been opened here by John Filo, owner. Heretofore farmers of this vicinity were forced to take their grain to Standish or West Branch for grinding.

Saginaw, Mich.—A. E. Walcott, sec'y of the Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n, has a new assistant in his office, Miss Jane Moore, succeeding Miss West, now married and residing in Detroit.

St. Louis, Mich.—Guy Rensch, of Alma, has been made manager of the Hart Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, and will move his family to this point. He has been connected with the Elwell, Mich., elevator of the Hart Co. for the past two years.

Homer, Mich.—The newly organized Homer Feed & Grain Co. has bot the property, equipment and stock of the bankrupt Homer Farmers Elvtr. Co. for \$1,500 and will re-open the plant for business as soon as remodeling the elevator has been completed.

Milford, Mich.—A corporation has been organized here by Detroit parties for the manufacture of corn products, chief among which will be a product made from white sweet corn and used in making beer. One of the by-products will be corn oil. The Schleider factory building here has been purchased by the new company, machinery costing approximately \$55,000 has been ordered and production will probably start in two months.

MINNESOTA

Cold Spring, Minn.—The elevator of the Foley Elvtr. & Milling Co. was damaged by fire on Oct. 24.

Waverly, Minn.—A new corn grinder and a cob crusher have been installed in Berkner & Son's mill.

Bird Island, Minn.—An explosion badly damaged the plant of the Bird Island Grain & Feed Co. recently.

Hastings, Minn.—The coal storage space of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator is to be increased.

Olivia, Minn.—It is reported that the DeWerd Feed Mills contemplate installation of a half-ton feed mixer.

Olivia, Minn.—James Irving Empey, who has operated the Columbia Elvtr. for the past 23 years, died at his home here on Oct. 10, at the age of 75 years.

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Operating Elevators at

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TOTAL STORAGE CAPACITY 10,000,000 BUSHELS

BUYERS AND SELLERS OF GRAIN
SPOT & "TO ARRIVE", CONSIGNMENTS

MILL FEEDS—FEED PRODUCTS—BY-PRODUCTS

Future Orders Solicited

Pequot, Minn.—The Pequot Creamery is planning to enlarge its feed house and install feed grinding machinery.

Benson, Minn.—The sides and roof of the elevator of the Farmers Exchange have been covered with metal.

Kerkhoven, Minn.—The office of the Cargill Elvtr. Co.'s elevator is being remodeled and the interior redecorated.

Wheaton, Minn.—A two-story 27x40-foot corn crib is being erected by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. just south of its elevator.

Butterfield, Minn.—A kerosene stove caused slight fire damage in Elvtr. No. 1 of the Hubbard & Palmer Co. on Oct. 5.

Browns Valley, Minn.—M. L. Granoski, manager of the local Monarch Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, died suddenly late last month, at the age of 53 years.

Hermann, Minn.—William Kirkhorn, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, is reported to be improving from his recent severe illness.

Hanley Falls, Minn.—The men who stole several sacks of flaxseed from the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator on Oct. 9 were later arrested at Ghent.

Browns Valley, Minn.—The new local manager of the Monarch Elvtr. Co.'s elevator is E. W. Langer, succeeding M. L. Granoski, deceased.

Greenbush, Minn.—Repairs and improvements were made at the Northern Seed & Grain Co.'s elevator here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Darwin, Minn.—During the night of Oct. 16 thieves entered the office of the Darwin Elvtr. Co. but failed in their attempt to break open the safe.

Brewster, Minn.—A 12x26-foot addition is being built to the small elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here, the new part to be used for mixing feed.

Warroad, Minn.—Repairs and improvements have been made at the Marvin Lumber & Cedar Co.'s elevator here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Benson, Minn.—A feed manufacturing plant has been installed by Milo Ladd & Sons, owners of the Swift County Hatchery Co. Commercial feeds will be mixed.

Park Rapids, Minn.—Fire caused by a faulty chimney damaged Elvtr. No. 2 of the Farmers Produce Exchange and stock of the Getchell Tanton Co. on Nov. 5.

Tracy, Minn.—A 22x26-foot building is under construction at the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and will house a feed mixer, grinder and other feed machinery when completed.

Mountain Lake, Minn.—An addition, 10x16, one story high, with full basement, has been built to the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and will be used as an office.

Redwood Falls, Minn.—Redwood Milling Co. has recently installed a new Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive. Machine is of one ton capacity, with floor level feed.

Minnesota Lake, Minn.—Virgil Geesman, assistant manager of the Fleischman Malting Co.'s elevator at Jackson, has been appointed manager of the company's elevator at this point.

Austin, Minn.—Improvements recently made at the Seaman Coal & Grain Co.'s elevator include a new scale, with a 9x24-foot platform, and a new one-ton batch mixer. The office building has been moved to the north side of Alleghany St.

Big Lake, Minn.—It is reported that a feed mill will be established here by Percy Cook, formerly owner of a half interest in a feed mill at Mantorville, Minn., which he recently sold.

Worthington, Minn.—Thieves recently entered the office of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. again. These night visitors come frequently to this office, but never get anything worth mentioning.

Cold Spring, Minn.—A new feed manufacturing firm opened here last month, under the name of Theisen Bros., Henry Theisen being the active partner. The building the firm occupies is being remodeled.

Ruthton, Minn.—Improvements being made at the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. include installation of an overhead system of power transmission, making it possible to handle 3,000 bus. of grain an hour, and a thoro overhauling of the equipment.

Warroad, Minn.—L. P. Zimmerman, SERA administrator, has announced that a co-operative fish processing plant is now in operation here. Fish meal and fertilizer will be manufactured and fish oil extracted. The daily capacity of the plant is 24 tons of fish meal.

Mantorville, Minn.—Percy A. Cook sold his half interest in the Mantorville Feed Mill to his partner, Chester Myers, who shortly after sold the business, equipment and stock to A. D. Hale. Mr. Cook has moved to Big Lake, Minn., where he will engage in a similar business.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Ernest Fox, traveling representative for the Atwood-Larson Co., of this city, died recently from injuries received in an auto accident when his car collided with a bakery truck near Monticello, Minn. He suffered a fractured skull and chest injuries, dying four hours after the accident.

Glencoe, Minn.—The Farmers & Merchants Milling Co.'s elevator burned in August, as previously reported, and the T. E. Ibberson Co. is replacing the fire loss with a new, modern elevator, having 20 bins, three legs and a full basement. A scale will be used for receiving purposes in the driveway and a 1,500-bu. Richardson Scale and a 100-bu. hopper scale also will be installed. An office is being provided. Double distributors are used at the heads. The whole structure is iron clad.

Mapleton, Minn.—A new feed mill building is being erected here for the Equity Elvtr., Inc., and will be provided with 17 bins. There will be an improved oat huller, a J. B. Hammer Mill, with a 75-h.p. motor, a roller mill for cracking corn and a vertical mixer installed in the feed mill. The power for the plant will be furnished by an 80-h.p. diesel engine located in the basement of the building, delivering current to a board for distribution to the different motors thruout the plant. This feed mill building is being built adjacent to the present elevator and a full basement will be provided under the whole structure. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Minneapolis, Minn.—S. O. Blair and Walter Haertel have formed the Independent Feed Dealers Alliance, Inc., with headquarters in this city, for the purpose of acting as buying agent for a group of 42 of the leading feed dealers of the Northwest. Mr. Haertel will have charge of the buying of feed ingredients, except mill-feed. The new organization will buy in large quantities and distribute to member dealers in smaller lots. A full line of feed ingredients, flour and mixed feeds will be handled, also twine, poultry equipment, etc. Mr. Blair, pres. and general manager of the new organization, was formerly vice-pres. and general manager of Farm Service Stores, Inc.

Osakis, Minn.—The Osakis Milling Co. has been re-organized and has opened its 30,000-bu. elevator and may open the flour mill later. Electric motors have been installed in the elevator. Lee Irwin is manager.

Benson, Minn.—A heart attack caused the death recently of Jacob J. Lang, owner of the J. J. Lang Elvtr. Co. here, after an illness of several years. He was formerly local manager for the Cargill Elvtr. Co. at Richmond and also at DeGraff and at this point. He was 64 years of age.

Minneapolis, Minn.—George K. Labatt, vice-pres. of the Chamber of Commerce, vice-pres. and general manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. and a director and a past-pres. of the Northwest Country Elvtr. Ass'n, died on Nov. 1, at the Eitel Hospital, this city, from pneumonia, following an operation three weeks before for gall bladder trouble, from which he seemed to be recovering remarkably. Mr. Labatt, who was 57 years of age, had been in the grain business in this city since 1899, coming here from his native city of Prescott, Ont., as a young man and getting a position with the grain company of which he was general manager at the time of his death. Mr. Labatt was much interested in sports and was considered an amateur athlete of standing. He carried off honors in curling contests and in hockey, and with his son, Allan, for seven years won the championship in the annual father and son golf tournament. His wife, two sons and two daughters survive him.

DULUTH LETTER

The Dinham-Seim Co., of Minneapolis, has been admitted to corporate membership in the Duluth Board of Trade.—F. G. C.

P. B. Getchell, Minneapolis, of Getchell-Tanton Co., recently spent several days visiting at the home of his son, F. B. Getchell.—F. G. C.

Manville R. A. Fischer, traffic manager for the Duluth Superior Milling Division of the Standard Milling Co., is confined to his home sick, but on the road to recovery.—F. G. C.

Several of the 31 Duluth employees of the state grain inspection department who were let out several months ago have been reinstated temporarily. Just how many were taken back has not been divulged.—F. G. C.

K. L. Almy was recently elected to membership in the Duluth Board of Trade and succeeds A. L. Burdick, local manager of the Occident Elvtr. Co. here for the past several years, who has been transferred to the Minneapolis office.—F. G. C.

Manville R. A. Fischer, age 39, traffic manager for the Duluth-Superior Milling Division of the Standard Milling Co., died Nov. 6, at his home after an illness of about five weeks. He had been in the company's employ 23 years. His mother survives him.—F. G. C.

L. S. Gregory, Minneapolis, pres. of the Duluth Universal Milling Co., spent October 23 here on business. The mill company has under construction six wooden cribbed storage tanks for wheat having a capacity of 12,000 bus. The present storage of 25,000 bus. proved insufficient. More room was needed for handling and blending this varied and light weight wheat crop. Extra American Scale Feeders will be added.—F. G. C.

MISSOURI

Chillicothe, Mo.—The Milbank Flour Mill is replacing its steam engine with a 150-h.p. diesel engine.

St. Joseph, Mo.—George L. Morche was recently named manager of the St. Joseph office of B. C. Christopher & Co. in the Corby Bldg., succeeding P. D. Sittler.

St. Joseph, Mo.—New members of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange include Chester L. Weekes (now with the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.), on transfer from Ben A. Miller.

St. Louis, Mo.—We are still operating the Brooklyn St. elevator, capacity 500,000 bus., and the Victoria elevator, capacity 250,000 bus. Our general superintendent is John M. Hawkins.—Plant Flour Mills Co.

Hermann, Mo.—Old Dutch Milling Corp., incorporated; capital stock \$6,000; incorporators: Harry H. Winkler, Calvin M. Hill and Earl Koester. The company recently bot the Eggers flour mill at this point and will manufacture flour, feed and other items.

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Ava, Mo.—R. J. Gray, a millwright of Springfield, Mo., has bot the Ava Milling Co.'s plant, idle for the past five years, is reconditioning it and installing a diesel engine. He will manufacture stock feeds, cornmeal and flour.

Kansas City, Mo.—Recent new members in the Kansas City Board of Trade include W. C. Miller, on transfer from James J. Rick. Applicants for membership include Harold M. Stratton, of the Stratton Grain Co., Milwaukee, on transfer from John Kellogg, deceased.

Kansas City, Mo.—W. C. Miller has succeeded James J. Rick (resigned, as previously reported) as vice-pres. of the Farmers National Warehouse Corp. Mr. Miller has been with the Farmers National since its organization, previous to which time he was with the Hall-Baker Grain Co.

Kansas City, Mo.—Members of the Board of Trade voted down a plan recently to reduce the rentals in the Board of Trade Bldg. by charging \$24,000 a year for the use of the trading floor. The vote was so close that it is reported the building company will make a second effort to put the plan across.

Henrietta, Mo.—The Ray-Carroll Grain Growers, Inc., have purchased the elevator at this point which has been leased by them for the past two years and managed by William Cruttsinger. The elevator was formerly owned by Hamacher & Sisk and was known as the Henrietta Grain Co. At present it is closed for the season. The Grain Growers also operate houses at Richmond, Wakenda, Floyd, Hardin, Norborne, Palemon and Carrollton.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Dannen Grain & Milling Co. is announced as the new corporate name of the corporation formerly operating as Dannen Hay & Grain Co. Announcement states the change was made to conform with the type of business being done. The company has recently installed machinery for manufacturing livestock and poultry feeds, and is at present enlarging its warehouse and elevator facilities. H. L. Dannen is pres., and R. G. Graham, sec'y.

MONTANA

Power, Mont.—The Power Farmers Elvtr. Co. (a co-operative) opened a lumber yard here recently.

Hinsdale, Mont.—J. C. Geil has been appointed manager of the Farmers National elevator here, succeeding T. E. Kamrud, resigned.

Lambert, Mont.—A 15-ton, 20-foot scale is being installed in the Case Grain Co.'s elevator here by the T. E. Ibberson Co. Air lifts are also being provided.

Lohman, Mont.—New roofs were put on and general repairs were taken care of at the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Ekalaka, Mont.—J. P. Larson, owner and manager of the Ekalaka Light & Power Co., last month started operation of his new flour mill that he has had under construction for some time. In addition to making flour the mill will grind all kinds of feed.

NEBRASKA

St. Marys, Neb.—The old Wright-Leet elevator has been taken down for its lumber.

Crete, Neb.—The Crete Mills sustained damage to their electrical equipment recently.

Sargent, Neb.—The W. T. Barstow Grain Co. recently installed a pneumatic truck lift.

Omaha, Neb.—Maney Milling Co. has let a contract for remodeling and enlarging its warehouse.

Gordon, Neb.—The Barstow Grain Co.'s elevator was entered by thieves Oct. 15 and about \$50 stolen.

Osmond, Neb.—The Coleson-Holmquist Elvtr. Co. is erecting a new service station near its elevator here.

Clinton, Neb.—An 84x12-foot coal shed was recently built at the elevator of the W. T. Barstow Grain Co.

Omaha, Neb.—C. W. Adams, formerly head of the Blackhawk Grain Co., has become associated with the Crowell Elvtr. Co.

Alliance, Neb.—Geo. Neuswanger is installing a Prater Corn Cutter and a one-ton Eureka Feed Mixer. The Van Ness Const. Co. has the contract.

Omaha, Neb.—Fire of undetermined origin slightly damaged the mill plant of the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co. on Oct. 11.

Utica, Neb.—We have installed head drives on each of the two legs in our concrete elevator. The drives are fitted with anti-friction bearings.—H. W. Busch, Utica Farmers Grain Co.

Lincoln, Neb.—W. D. Smith, formerly in charge of the local office of the Cargill Elvtr. Co., has been transferred to Ft. Worth, Tex., where he has opened an office for the company.

Lindsay, Neb.—The Nye & Jenks Grain Co.'s elevator at this point is reported sold to the Updike Grain Co. The elevator will be operated as in the past with William Warth as manager.

Seward, Neb.—We plan to rebuild our feed grinder and mixer building and increase its area with a 26x36-foot frame, iron-clad addition with part basement.—Edw. H. Imig, Imig-Schneebeck Grain Co.

Coleridge, Neb.—The new postmaster here is Barnard Hassman, who has been assistant manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, with his father. He is the youngest postmaster this town ever had.

Douglas, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., an established company, has been incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators: Charles H. Jenkins, Clell Smith, Robert E. Casselman, Lee Dunkle and John Beetern.

York, Neb.—The York Milling & Elvtr. Co., subsidiary of the Oberlin (Kan.) Milling Co., locally managed at present by H. D. Banta, is reported as contemplating the purchase of a corn cracker and grader.

Plattsmouth, Neb.—W. F. Gillispie, well-known grain dealer who had operated elevators at Mynard and Plattsmouth for the last 30 years, died on Oct. 28, from injuries sustained in an automobile accident.

Goodwin, Neb.—McMaster-Lenoir Grain Co. has leased the old Duggan elevator and is having new truck scales installed and the elevator, which has been closed for some time, is being repaired and put in shape for operation.

Omaha, Neb.—The Nebraska Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n held a two-day convention in this city last month and elected officers as follows: Pres. J. R. Morrison, Chappell; vice-pres., E. P. Hubbard, Juniata; sec'y-treas., Frank Rutherford, Omaha.

Dawson, Neb.—J. E. Stratton has been appointed manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n's elevator, succeeding Ben Hall, who recently resigned and took a position at Diller, Neb., as reported in the Journals last number.—Frank M. Ward.

Gretna, Neb.—We are building a 40x28-foot frame, one-story and basement warehouse adjacent to our mill. This will be equipped with a freight elevator. During the summer we covered our 15,000-bu. elevator with iron.—E. P. Weeth, Gretna Roller Mills.

Emerson, Neb.—The Crowell Elvtr. Co.'s new annex is completed, and the old elevator has been covered with iron, a new roller bearing boot has been installed, also a wider belt and larger cups to increase elevating capacity, and a rope drive. The Van Ness Const. Co. did the work.

Rockford, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n is widening its driveway, increasing the capacity of its receiving pit, installing a roller-bearing boot, and repairing its spouting. A retail loading spout leading to the driveway is also being installed. Van Ness Const. Co. has the contract.

Nebraska City, Neb.—Carl W. Yount, who has maintained an office here for the past ten years as grain broker and cash buyer of grain, was married, the evening of Oct. 18, to Miss Lucille Hanks, also of Nebraska City. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Yount took a trip to Kansas City for a few days.—Frank M. Ward, with Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co.

Danabrog, Neb.—Arthur C. Mayer, federal referee in bankruptcy, has given a lease on the elevator and equipment of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n to some of the chief creditors of the company and the plant has been re-opened, with Howard Lemberg, former manager of the elevator, as trustee in bankruptcy. Mr. Lemberg also continues as manager, business now being done under the name of the Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n.

Omaha, Neb.—Just south of its big elevators, the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co. is developing a beautiful park, to be 250 feet along Sixteenth St. and extending 100 feet back from the street. Evergreens are being set out at the base of the elevator foundations. At one corner a pool and old-fashioned water wheel, with a background of native rocks, have been constructed. The landscaping is expected to be finished by spring.

Tecumseh, Neb.—The mill I am erecting [as reported in the Journals last number] is only a 25-barrel midget. I tore down part of my elevator, widened the driveway and built on a room 20x28, 2½ stories high, put a 7-foot basement under this part, with a lean-to on the new part, 16x20, which will be used for office and wareroom, with the mill and equipment in the larger part. At this time, Oct. 25, the building is enclosed and a furnace installed. The mill and equipment will be here in a few days but it will be 30 days before it will be in operation. The Johnson Milling Co.'s mill burned down several years ago, since which time Tecumseh has been without a mill.—R. R. Gilmore.



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Wausa, Neb.—There seems to be a new racket started in this part of the country. Our elevator office was broken into a week ago and our adding machine (which cost us \$250) and checkometer stolen. Today there was a man here who was supposed to represent the American Checkometer Co., but it was impossible to find out this man's name or address. So I would advise those having adding machines or typewriters of any value to put them in a safe place.—Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr., Carl Nelson, mgr.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—William J. Phelps, old-time Boston hay and straw merchant, died Nov. 1 at his home, 55 Ballard St., Newton Centre, in his 83rd year. Mr. Phelps was a member of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, since its organization, and of the old Chamber of Commerce, before the exchange was formed. A silent period was observed on the floor in tribute to the deceased.—L. V. S.

NEW MEXICO

Taos, N. M.—Erection of a 50-barrel flour mill at this point is contemplated by Elisha P. Randall, lumber and building material dealer.

Hagerman, N. M.—A feed mixing plant, also feeding pens capable of handling thousands of cattle or sheep, have been completed here by the Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mill Co.

NEW YORK

Lake Placid, N. Y.—Walter L. Schnaring recently purchased a Sidney Fanning Mill.

New York, N. Y.—John Ahner, with C. J. Martenis Grain Co., is confined in a local hospital with pleural pneumonia.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Herbert Seay, George W. Beamer and John Norwig have filed applications for trading licenses on the Corn Exchange.

Buffalo, N. Y.—We have just completed the installation of the third Randolph Grain Drier in our plant here.—John Anderson, Kellogg Grain & Elvtr. Corp.

Roslyn Heights, N. Y.—Jeremiah S. Hennessy, former pres. of the Nassau Grain Co., died at his home in East Hills (Roslyn p. o.), Oct. 9, at the age of 78 years.

New York, N. Y.—W. J. Cosgrove, 70 years of age, a member of the New York Produce Exchange, died Oct. 19, burial being at Stroudsburg, Pa. For many years Mr. Cosgrove had been associated with a firm of steamship agents and commission merchants in this city.

Cobleskill, N. Y.—The Cobleskill Milling Co. and the feed mill business of William B. Colyer, Jr., have been consolidated, Mr. Colyer having recently purchased a controlling interest in the milling company. The newly organized firm will continue to use the name Cobleskill Milling Co.

New York, N. Y.—Alfred P. Walker, prominent grain and flour executive and former pres. of the Standard Milling Co. (of which he was one of the founders), headquarters in this city, died at his home in New Rochelle, on the Hudson, Oct. 16, from pneumonia, at the age of 71 years. Mr. Walker was pres. and a director in numerous grain and milling companies thruout the United States and Canada.

NORTH DAKOTA

Hannah, N. D.—Riebe Grain Co.'s elevator was damaged by wind on Oct. 15.

Embsen, N. D.—An up-to-date truck dump has been installed by the Farmers Grain Co.

Antler, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator burned late in October, together with about 6,000 bus. of grain.

Stanley, N. D.—P. E. Lundquist, 63, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, died at his home on Oct. 30.

Dunning, N. D.—Alf Wall, manager of the National-Atlas Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, has been transferred to Roth, N. D.

Wales, N. D.—The Woodworth Elvtr. Co. has appointed P. P. Cowan, formerly of Crocus, N. D., manager of its local elevator.

Roth, N. D.—The National-Atlas Elvtr. Co. has transferred Alf Wall, manager of its elevator at Dunning, to its elevator at this point.

Crary, N. D.—The death of D. C. McLeod, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point for many years, occurred recently. He was 78 years of age.

Grand Forks, N. D.—P. A. Lee, sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, is on the sick list. He is reported to be suffering from nervous prostration.

Westhope, N. D.—A 15-ton scale was recently installed in the Great Western Grain Co.'s elevator here along with new air dumps. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Buxton, N. D.—Roller bearings have been installed on the elevator leg at the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, new cups put on the belt and a \$3,000 office erected.

Berlin, N. D.—On Oct. 2 Elvtr. No. 1 and No. 2 of the Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co. were slightly damaged by exposure from a store building across the track, a distance of at least 500 feet.

Grand Forks, N. D.—New members of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, admitted in October, are Independent Elvtr. Co., Grenora, and the Bokovy Grain Co., Kief, both in North Dakota.

Adams, N. D.—A new 15-ton scale and a truck dump were part of the new equipment put in the Minnekota Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this place recently. The T. E. Ibberson Co. made the installation.

Pittsburg, N. D.—The Great Western Grain Co. made extensive repairs to its local elevator. New foundations were put in, new roofs were put on the building and general repairs were made. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Forbes, N. D.—A new elevator for the Cargill Elvtr., Inc., at this station has just been completed by the T. E. Ibberson Co. This elevator has 12 bins, one leg and a 20-ton Fairbanks Scale with new truck dump. A 100-bu. hopper scale was installed for shipping purposes. This house replaced the company's recent fire loss.

Is Your MOISTURE TESTER ready for SOY BEAN and CORN MOVEMENT



CHECK UP ON
PARTS REQUIRED
OR
NEW EQUIPMENT
NEEDED

REVISED TEMPERATURES FOR TESTING

| Kind of Grain or Substance | Amount of Grain for Test | Amount of Oil for Test | Shutting Off Temperature |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Wheat—Soft Red Winter, and white..... | 100 grams | 150 cc. | 190° |
| All other classes..... | 100 " | 150 cc. | 180° |
| Shelled corn..... | 100 " | 150 cc. | 190° |
| Oats..... | 100 " | 150 cc. | 195° |
| Rye..... | 100 " | 150 cc. | 185° |
| Grain sorghums..... | 100 " | 150 cc. | 195° |
| Barley..... | 100 " | 150 cc. | 190° |
| Flaxseed..... | 100 " | 150 cc. | 175° |
| Emmer..... | 100 " | 150 cc. | 190° |
| Head rice (milled)..... | 100 " | +150 cc. | 200° |
| Second head rice..... | 100 " | +150 cc. | 200° |
| Screenings rice..... | 100 " | +150 cc. | 200° |
| Brown rice..... | 100 " | +150 cc. | 200° |
| Brown rice..... | 100 " | +150 cc. | 200° |
| Rough rice..... | 100 " | 150 cc. | 200° |
| Corncobs..... | *50 " | 250 cc. | 190° |
| Cottonseed..... | *50 " | 150 cc. | 190° |
| Soy and navy beans..... | 100 " | 150 cc. | 175° |
| Barley malt..... | 100 " | 200 cc. | 168° |
| Distillers' dried grains..... | *50 " | 200 cc. | 190° |
| Wheat flour..... | *50 " | +150 cc. | 190° |
| Cornmeal..... | *50 " | +150 cc. | 175° |
| Buckwheat..... | 100 " | 150 cc. | 185° |
| Shelled peanuts..... | 100 " | 150 cc. | 175° |

Profit Is Assured by Using Correct
GRAIN GRADING EQUIPMENT

SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU

325 W. HURON STREET
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

OHIO

Stelvideo, O.—The Stelvideo Grain Co. recently installed a Sidney Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer.

Donnelsville, O.—The Valley Grain Co. has added a Sidney Electric Truck Dump to its equipment.

Cleveland, O.—Orrin D. Stroh, grain broker, died from a heart attack on Oct. 9, at the age of 59 years.

Bellevue, O.—Cash amounting to \$50 was stolen from the office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently.

Defiance, O.—A joint meeting of farmers and independent grain elevator operators was held here on Oct. 30.

Bremen, O.—The Brown Burnworth Co. has improved its elevator equipment by the installation of a Sidney Mill Sheller.

Toledo, O.—Louie Schuster, formerly with the Norris Grain Co., is now associated with Hiram Walker & Sons Grain Corp. here.

Cleveland, O.—Health Wheat, incorporated; capital stock, 250 shares, no par; incorporators: M. H. Phillips, J. P. Rowland, W. A. Falsgraf.

Covington, O.—The Farmers Exchange elevator, formerly owned by the Pleasant Hill Co., has been purchased by J. N. Arendall and his son, J. Raymond Arendall, who have taken charge of the business.

Newark, O.—Desso Colville has recently installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, motor driven; also a Kelly Duplex Corn Cracker and Grader, with motor drive.

North Hampton, O.—Hallow Lbr. Co. has recently installed a motor driven Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer. The machine is of one ton capacity, and has floor level feed.

Oak Harbor, O.—We plan to cover our plant with new galvanized siding. We have just completed installation of a Sidney Sheller.—H. S. Bricker, Oak Harbor Co-op. Co.

Venedocia, O.—Pollock & Pollock completed a 5,000-bu. elevator here on Sept. 20. Later on they will put in feed grinding and cleaning equipment.—H. G. Pollock, Middlepoint, O.

Toledo, O.—New officers of the Norris Grain Co. of Ohio are James Norris, Chicago, pres.; George Woodman, Toledo, vice-pres. and general manager, and Paul Atkinson, Toledo, treas.

Antwerp, O.—John W. Moser, managing partner of the Antwerp Grain Co., died on Oct. 24, in a hospital in Ft. Wayne, following a long illness and an operation. He was formerly in the grain business at Rockford, O., with H. L. Frisinger.

Deshler, O.—Fire originating in a drier caused considerable damage in the plant of the Deshrer Farmers Elvtr. Co. on Oct. 25. It was estimated that about 1,500 bus. of corn was destroyed. Loss \$5,000; covered by insurance. The concrete elevator was not damaged.

Jamestown, O.—John Jenks, grain dealer of this place, who has also operated elevators at Edgefield and New Jasper, died at his home here Oct. 26, at the age of 73 years, following several years of failing health, which compelled him to retire from business three years ago.

Sandusky, O.—The Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its 1936 annual convention at Cedar Point, this city, on June 22 and 23. A great deal of attention will be given to the entertainment features, such as boat rides, swimming contests, beach games, etc., at this well known summer resort.

Oakwood, O.—Walter Kimmell, with whom it is understood that Oscar Slosser, of the Men-nell Milling Co. is a partner, has taken over the W. H. Hill elevator at this point, the Brady Bros. elevator at Hartsburg (Oakwood p. o.), and the former Goodwin Hay & Grain Co.'s elevator at Goodwin (Oakwood p. o.).

Deshler, O.—The last meeting of the year was held in this city by the Northwest Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n on Nov. 4. Speakers included H. F. Prue, federal grain supervisor at Toledo; B. A. Wallace, of Ohio State University; R. H. Sheppard, of Cleveland; C. S. Lathaw, of Fostoria, and William Manahan, of Defiance.

Columbus, O.—New members of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following: Old Fort Mills, Inc., Marion, O.; Max Katz Bag Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Blue Grass Grain Corp., Lexington, Ky.; Vestal Chemical Corp., St. Louis, Mo.; Edgar M. Hieber, Lykens, r.f.d. from Bloomville, O.; C. G. Egly, Ft. Wayne, Ind., and the Marion Milling Co., Marion, O.

Cedarville, O.—The Allen elevator, owned by Mrs. Jane Arthur, of Springfield, has been leased for one year to Roy Jacobs, of Yellow Springs, and three associates. It is planned to modernize and repair the elevator and install new machinery, including a grain drier. It will take from one to two months to complete the improvements. During the last harvest season the elevator was leased to Cummings & Creswell, of Cedarville, for handling wheat.

Troy, O.—Charles Graef was seriously burned, on Oct. 21, in the explosion of a gas stove in the office of the feed mill which he operates here. Attempting to light the stove in the morning, an accumulation of gas exploded, blowing him across the office and blowing out some of the windows. It was that someone accidentally tripped against the gas cock, turning it partially on, thus allowing a quantity of gas to accumulate in the stove. It was believed that Graef would recover.

OKLAHOMA

Tulsa, Okla.—Binding Stevens Seed Co. has installed a Sidney Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer in its elevator.

Boswell, Okla.—The feed mill formerly operated by Charles Richie has been taken over by Roy Hall, who is now operating it.

The Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., of Minneapolis, has taken out a state charter to use \$1,000,000 of its capital stock in operations in Oklahoma.

Blackwell, Okla.—An explosion in the detached fumigation room of the Midland Flour Milling Co. (locally operating as Blackwell Mill & Elvtr. Co.) caused no damage to the mill plant on Oct. 15.

El Reno, Okla.—The marriage of J. E. Smith, local grain buyer for the El Reno Mill & Elvtr. Co., to Miss Margaret Walsh, employed in the offices of the same company, took place during the fourth week of October.

Broken Arrow, Okla.—The A. J. Hargrave Grain Co.'s elevator and mill have been sold to the C. E. Baxter interests, of Vinita, and Joe Brooks has been appointed local manager. Mr. Brooks has been with the Hargrave Co. for several years.

Enid, Okla.—The local office of Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., has been redecorated and a new market board with reflector lights installed. The new board is full sized and enables the firm to post daily the complete list of market quotations on grain and a number of stocks and securities.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Salem, Ore.—The Barkus Feed Mill is the new name of the former E. T. Barkus & Son.

Kimberly, Ida.—The abrupt stopping of a heavily loaded truck damaged the scales of R. H. Denton on Oct. 1.

Seattle, Wash.—Kerr, Gifford & Co. have sent Thomas Kerr from Portland to this city to have charge of the local office during the serious illness of the Seattle manager, Dewey Leach.

Bellingham, Wash.—Pioneer Quality Egg Producers, Inc., have been organized to deal in farm and poultry feeds and products. Incorporators: Joseph Koploditz and John A. Kellogg.—F. K. H.

The Dalles, Ore.—It is reported that Kerr-Gifford & Co., Inc., contemplate immediate rehabilitation and operation of the Diamond Mill, which has been used as a warehouse for a number of years past.

Salem, Ore.—House Bill 20, by Deurst, which provides exemption of co-operatives on PUC licenses, has been introduced into the Oregon Legislature, and, if reports are true, is doomed to be buried in committee.

Salem, Ore.—The Whe-Ta-Lon Products, Inc., is a new concern here, organized by local men, manufacturing a new breakfast cereal from wheat. A modern daylight plant has been leased and 10 persons are employed at present.

Silverton, Ore.—Local officials of the R. F. C. have approved a request (which has been sent to Washington for approval there) for funds with which to re-organize and re-open the flour and cereal plant of the Fischer Flouring Mills Co. here, which has been closed for about two years.

Oroville, Wash.—The Oroville Grain Co. is erecting an addition to the west end of its grain warehouse. Grain came in so fast during harvest that the company was forced to rush construction of a large platform, pile the sacked wheat on it and construct the building around it afterwards.

Bothel, Wash.—The new elevator at Walters Feed Mill, described in the Aug. 28 Journals, was completed late last month. It is 60x90 feet, 70 feet high, and consists of a concrete basement, two storage floors and the tower, of heavy warehouse construction. The tower contains eight bins. The total capacity of the elevator is 200 carloads of grain.

Davenport, Wash.—The Grange Milling Co. on Oct. 23 started grinding flour at the former Big Bend Mills, purchased last summer, as previously reported. The mill has been completely renovated and some new equipment installed, including a new cleaner. Besides several kinds of flour, feed and other by-products will be manufactured. The plant received considerable wheat during harvest.

PENNSYLVANIA

Delmont, Pa.—C. J. Shuster has just installed a new Kelly Duplex Magnetic Separator for use ahead of his mill.

New Holland, Pa.—Musselman Bros. have installed a 120-bu. Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer, furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Watertown, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of South Dakota will hold its annual convention in this city Dec. 10, 11 and 12, headquarters being at the Hotel Lincoln.

Lake Preston, S. D.—A new 20-ton Howe Scale was installed in the elevator owned by the Eagle Roller Mill Co. here. A new dump was used, and the driveway was rebuilt. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Huntimer (Colton p. o.), S. D.—The elevator here owned by the Cargill Elvtr., Inc., has been overhauled and repaired. A 26-foot, 20-ton Fairbanks Scale and a Strong-Scott Dump were part of the new equipment used. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

SOUTHEAST

Cherryville, N. C.—It is reported that erection of a \$20,000 flour mill at this point is contemplated by Roy Eaker and A. Cabiness.

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—Frank B. Fullings, grain and hay dealer of this city, died following an automobile collision 20 miles from here, on Oct. 30.

Memphis, Tenn.—Machinery for crushing and grinding cottonseed cake, having a capacity of 100 tons daily, is being installed by the Southern Bonded Warehouse Co. here.

Memphis, Tenn.—It is reported that the Cargill Warehouse Co., of Minneapolis, will operate the proposed 1,500,000-bu. elevator to be erected on the Mississippi here with W. P. A. funds, as previously reported. Bids for construction are to be taken Nov. 19 and the contract will call for completion not later than next Sept. 1. The structure, of concrete and steel, will occupy a space 180x193 feet. From two rows of concrete bins, seven in a row, with six interstices bins, will run a big steel roof, on a long slant to the south, beneath which will be rows of other bins, decreasing in size and height as they get farther from the main line of bins. A workhouse will be on top of the large bins. The Macdonald Engineering Co. is the designing engineer for the elevator.

TEXAS

Andrews, Tex.—A feed mill, gin and cold press plant is under construction here. Pressed cake will be manufactured.

Converse, Tex.—An automatic scale with a 4-bu. hopper capacity has recently been installed in the elevator of Simon & Borgfield.

Hillsboro, Tex.—The Miracle Sweet Feed Mills recently added some new equipment, including corn shellers, and have enlarged their plant, which now occupies half a block.

McAllen, Tex.—Banks Miller Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: Banks L. Miller, Raymond Miller and Ted P. Mahone. Banks Miller owns several elevators in Texas.

Houston, Tex.—L. B. Carlton, who has been in the grain business here for years, together with J. B. Williams and C. E. Carlton has formed the food and grain jobbing firm of the L. B. Carlton Co., Inc.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—A local branch has been opened for the Cargill Elvtr. Co. in the Ft. Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange Bldg., by W. D. Smith, formerly in charge of the Cargill Co.'s office at Lincoln, Neb.

UTAH

Parowan, Utah.—A new flour mill is being built by Walter C. Mitchell, who will operate it under the name of the Parowan Milling Co.

WISCONSIN

Waupaca, Wis.—A feed mixer was recently installed by the Central Wisconsin Seed Co.

Woodland, Wis.—Following a heart attack, death came to Frank P. Neisius, pres. of the Woodland Lbr. & Grain Co., on Sept. 25.

Black River Falls, Wis.—Charter Oak Mills has recently installed a new Kelly Duplex Corn Cracker and Grader. Capacity is one ton per hr.

Osseo, Wis.—S. E. Lee is installing a new Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader. The machine produces three grades of cracked corn.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n will hold its annual convention in 1936 in this city, Hotel Schroeder, Oct. 12 and 13.

Reedsville, Wis.—A 17,000-bu. concrete elevator has been completed for the Reedsville Co-op. Ass'n, equipped with the latest type of machinery for handling grain. Arthur Birkholz is the manager.

Superior, Wis.—The 15,000-bu. per hour marine leg at the Great Northern Elvtr. "S" has been completed and the first cargo, 300,000 bus. of Canadian wheat, has been unloaded. Practically all elevators now have a marine receiving leg.—F. G. C.

Hilbert, Wis.—Have just completed the installation of a Monarch Electric Feed Grinder. I have bot the building I formerly rented, and am now operating under the name of the Hilbert Elvtr. It was formerly the Farmers Co-op. Co.—Simon Schwabenlander.

Milwaukee, Wis.—After having been closed for five years, the soybean oil and meal mill here, owned by the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. and operated under the name of the William O. Goodrich Co., is being re-opened. As the company will buy its beans (probably about three cars a day) thru the exchange, for the first time in history the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange will deal in soybeans. The company's elevators here have been kept in use, altho the local mill was closed.

LaCrosse, Wis.—The plant known locally as the Listman Mills, capacity 6,000 barrels, owned by Flour Mills of America, Inc., burned on the morning of Oct. 28; loss, variously estimated from \$150,000 to \$350,000. The main mill building and warehouse were burned, the adjoining 500,000-bu. elevator was left standing and the power plant was but slightly damaged. The mill had been idle for a number of years, but the elevator has been used for storage. It was believed that the fire was started by tramps in a box car near the mill building.

WYOMING

Riverton, Wyo.—Henry W. Carstens, of Northfork, is building a flour mill here to be ready to grind the new wheat next fall.

Casper, Wyo.—Mail addressed to the Wyoming Milling Co. at this point is returned by the post office marked "Unknown," altho daily press reports stated that this company was erecting a flour mill, machinery for which had already been purchased.

Patents Granted

2,013,582. Grain Elevator. Casper W. Preisser, Garden City, Kan. A grain elevator comprising upwardly inclined carrier, a casing for said carrier, and a floor box formed at its ends with bearings for the ends of the conveyor shaft, said box adapted to be adjusted to any desired angle.

2,006,967. Seed Treatment. Wm. J. Sparks, Niagara Falls, N. Y., assignor to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. A process for accelerating the germination of seeds prior to planting comprising immersing seeds in hydrogen peroxide solutions of 0.5 to 5.0 volume strength until the seeds have begun to germinate.

2,012,089. Self-Aligning Belt Conveyor Idler. Wm. W. Sayers, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Link-Belt Co. The combination with a pivotally mounted idler adapted to support a conveyor belt, of a permanently fixed shoe associated with each end of said idler and positioned to be frictionally engaged by the under side of the conveyor belt when the latter moves out of normal alignment to a predetermined extent.

2,007,459. Molasses Mixer. John B. Pope, Pontotoc, Mass. In a device for sweetening stock feed or the like, the combination with disintegrating means, a transfer fan, a flue leading to fan, a distributor extending into flue with its discharge end inclined away from flow thru flue, the mouth of said distributor being of substantially the width of flue, and means for delivering a sweetening liquid to distributor.

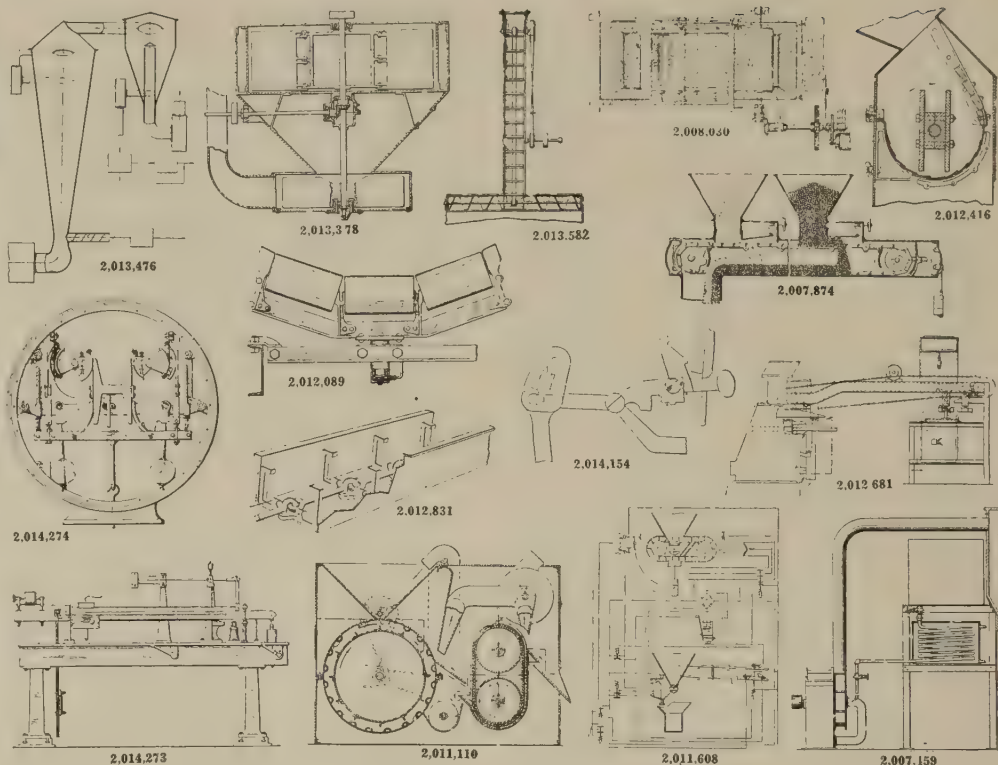
2,012,416. Hammer Mill. Elmer L. Bartels, Independence, Mo., assignor to Gustave C. Blumstengel, Kansas City, Mo. A hammer mill comprising a casing having an opening through one of its ends and wall; a closure for said opening in said casing; a hammer rotatably mounted within said casing; an arcuate screen mounted in said casing in operative relation with said hammer; and means including arcuate brackets carried by said closure to engage beneath the screen to support it in the operative position.

2,011,608. Automatic Weighing Machine. John H. Belknap, Forest Hills, Pa., assignor to Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. In a weighing system for weighing material, in combination, a weighing device including a tare beam and a weighing beam, time-limit means, means responsive to operations of the tare beam and the time-limit means for supplying material to the weighing device, and means responsive to an operation of the weight beam to stop the supply of material to the weighing device.

2,014,274. Automatic Dial Scale. Alfred Bousfield, St. Johnsbury, assignor to E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., St. Johnsbury, Vt. In a weighing scale, automatic weight indicating mechanism including oppositely disposed rockable sectors, load counterbalancing means comprising oppositely disposed pendulum sectors, flexible tapes, connecting the said rockable and pendulum sectors and constraining the said sectors to move in unison, and an intermediate rack driving member disposed between the said flexible tapes and secured thereto.

2,008,030. Weighing and Material Feeding Means. Herbert L. Merrick, Passaic, N. J. The combination of weighing mechanism having load receiving means and adjustable counterpoise to counterbalance loads of predetermined weight applied to the load receiving means, means to deliver material to the load receiving means, means to integrate the cumulative weight of material delivered to the load receiving means, means operative from the load receiving means to actuate the integrating means, and means to automatically effect adjustment of the actuating means for the integrating means simultaneously with the adjustment of the counterpoise.

2,014,154. Weighing Apparatus. Wm. Timson, Birmingham, assignor to W. & T. Avery, Birmingham, Eng. A means for use in conjunction with the printing mechanism of weighing apparatus for preventing a printing operation being effected except when the ap-



paratus is in equilibrium comprising a two-part printing lever having a broken link connection between the two parts of a fixed member, means carried by one part of the printing lever adapted to come into locking engagement with the fixed member in the event of the breaking of the link connection thereby preventing transmission of shock to and through the other part of the said printing lever.

2,012,681. Bag Feeding Machine. Kirk George Howard, River Rouge, Mich. In a bag filling machine adapted to feed valved bags to a bag filling machine having a feed spout lying in a horizontal plane and including a bulk container for unfilled bags, a selector mechanism associated therewith and adapted to feed a single bag from said container by frictional engagement with the surface thereof, a bag conveyor adjacent the said selector mechanism, a bag carrier adjacent said conveyor, said conveyor and carrier co-operating with said se-

lector mechanism to receive a single bag therefrom and thereafter to move the bag in the horizontal plane of the feed spout to a position for filling the said bag thru its valve from said horizontally disposed spout on the bag filling machine.

2,012,831. Conveyor. Arnold Redler, Sharpness, Eng., assignor to Redler Conveyor Co., Quincy, Mass. In a conveyor, a conveying member comprising a plurality of tension elements, each provided with an eye at one end and with a hook member at the other end, the hook member of one element being hooked through the eye of the next succeeding element, the plane of the hook being disposed at right angles to the plane of the eye, said hook and eye being constructed and arranged to permit pivotal movement of the tension elements in two directions at right angles to one another, a plurality of flight members, mounted upon said elements and in spaced relation, and means for closing the hook

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members of said elements to directly and pivotally connect together the different tension elements.

2,014,273. Weighing Scale Beam. Alfred Bousfield, St. Johnsbury, Vt., assignor to E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., St. Johnsbury, Vt. An auxiliary balance indicator is mounted on an indicator block carried by a transversely disposed indicator shaft, provided with a forked member at its butt end and fixedly mounted on an indicator shaft located between its tip and butt end, and disposed in spaced bearings, an upper shaft pivotally mounted in spaced bearings in the arms of the forked member, and a depending rod attached at its upper end to the upper shaft and at its lower end to a lower shaft pivotally mounted in spaced bearings in a bracket transversely disposed in the free end of the beam.

2,013,378. Hammer Mill. Merle N. Dressel, Le Sueur, Minn. The vertical casing includes an upper horizontal cylinder, fan housing with a conical hopper connecting cylinder to housing, a duct connected with the housing for delivering the pulverized product to the desired point of deposit, a vertically arranged rotary driven shaft mounted in bearings in the casing and centrally located, a fan attached to shaft and located in the housing, a horizontally arranged receptacle in the upper portion of casing disposed in concentric spaced relation within the cylinder, said receptacle being provided with a screened marginal rim, and a bladed agitator keyed to the upper portion of shaft.

2,011,110. Oat Hulling and Cleaning Machine. Edward Lorenzen, Minneapolis, Minn. A chamber having a downwardly inclined bottom has a suction conduit for drawing hulls off the bottom, delivering to a semi-cylindrical trough. A drum in the trough has an endless apron movable over said drum and having substantially vertical runs and having pockets in its surface extending downwardly therein in an inclined direction so as to point upwardly and outwardly in said vertical runs, said pockets being of shallow depth adapted to receive and carry upward the hulled grain but being so shaped that an unhulled grain will fall therefrom, said trough having an overflow means at the side of the upwardly movable vertical run, a receptacle receiving from said overflow means, a conveyor for receiving from said receptacle and carrying the unhulled grain back to said hulling means and a fan adapted to co-operate with apron for drawing off light material.

2,007,874. Conveyor. Arnold Redler, Sharpness Docks, Eng., assignor to Redler Conveyor Co., Quincy, Mass. In a conveyor, in combination, a conduit provided with a plurality of inlets and a single outlet, a conveying element having upper and lower runs, and a dividing plate within the conduit between the runs of the conveyor, said dividing plate having a portion below each said inlet extending in each direction beyond the angle of repose of the material in the inlet, the lower run of said conveyor constituting the carrying run, said lower run passing under each inlet, the upper run of the conveyor passing over said plate portions, said plate having openings between said portions to provide for separately feeding from each inlet to said lower run whereby during the operation of the conveyor the upper run functions as a feeder to deposit the material from said inlets onto the lower run in a loose and uncompacted condition irrespective of the pressure upon the material within the inlet, said lower run delivering all of said material to said outlet.

2,013,476. Dried Stock Feed. David D. Peebles, Eureka, Cal., assignor to Western Condensing Co., San Francisco, Cal. In a method of manufacturing stock feed from alfalfa and the like, characterized by the use of a desiccating chamber and a screen or like means for separating coarser from finer material, the steps of chopping the alfalfa while the same contains sufficient moisture so as not to be brittle, to a state of fineness whereby the pieces can be supported by a drying gas, suspending the chopped material in a drying gas within said chamber to effect desiccation of the same, both the chopped material and the drying gas being introduced into the lower part of the chamber, the drying gas within the chamber being caused to flow upwardly with progressively diminishing velocity, pneumatically removing the desiccated material from the upper portion of said chamber and pneumatically delivering the same to said screen,

Supply Trade

J. F. Lockwood, director of Henry Simon, Ltd. of Stockport, England, is in this country inspecting the flour milling industry.

Chicago, Ill.—L. H. DesIsles, pres. Zenlen Thermometer Co. who was painfully injured in an automobile accident a few weeks ago, is rapidly recovering, and it is expected he will be back at his desk very shortly.

Ithaca, N. Y.—Morse Chain Co. now has available for grain elevator engineers and grain elevator superintendents a silent chain selector, which simplifies the selection of the proper chain drive for the majority of installations.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Howard J. Griffin, formerly connected with the Chain Belt Co., Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Spencer Const. Co., and more recently secretary of S. Howes Co., will act as special representative for the Huntley Mfg. Co. in this territory.

Chicago, Ill.—The executive offices of the Link-Belt Co. for many years located at 910 S. Michigan ave. will be moved to 307 N. Michigan ave. about Nov. 30. The offices will occupy the entire 23rd floor and the north half of the 21st floor.

Silver Creek, N. Y.—In announcing its new Eureka Seed Machinery Catalog No. 137 the S. Howes Co. says: "Everywhere, the world over, wherever seeds are cleaned or conditioned for resale, the seed handled has and is still facing discouragingly changed trade and operating conditions. Without equipment easily and unflinchingly certain to simplify all cleaning and conditioning operations no seed handler can hope to meet these changing conditions." This Catalog which describes this manufacturer's complete line of seed machinery will be sent Journal readers upon request.

Soybean Oil for Paint

By W. L. BURLISON, Illinois Agricultural Exp. Sta.

The first of the Illinois Station studies on the use of soybean oil for paint purposes was begun in August, 1930. Paints were tested in which soybean oil constituted varying proportions up to 50 per cent of the total vehicle (liquids) used in the paint. Direct comparisons were made with standard linseed oil paints. After five years of exposure, the paints made with soybean formulas are very satisfactory.

The first test panel exposures were made during the spring of 1931, when a large number of panels were put out. The purpose was to study, first, the behavior of paints differing primarily in their content of raw and treated soybean oil, and in addition to compare the effectiveness of different driers.

Interior paints, as well as exterior ones, were studied in the Illinois experiments. The first of the panels coated with interior paints containing soybean oil were put up in the spring of 1931. The results of this set of panels are highly pleasing, and the work has been extended even farther. Rooms in the agricultural buildings on the University of Illinois campus have been painted with soybean oil paint. Today after three years, the paint in these rooms is holding up in excellent shape.

Work has not stopped with tests of panels and rooms. A number of buildings on the campus were painted with soybean oil paints two years ago. These were inspected in July, 1935, and found to be in good condition. The University of Illinois is now making liberal use of soybean paint.

From the exposure and other tests which have been made, we are convinced that soybean oil

has a permanent place in the manufacture of paint. The results on the panels support the findings of other workers to the effect that 30 per cent and more of the oil used in the paint can be made up of soybean oil when properly treated and when driers suited to this kind of oil are used.

This conviction is supported by results that are being obtained in the field. Many farm buildings in Illinois that have been painted with soybean oil paint have been inspected recently by the writer. This paint is giving satisfaction when properly handled and applied.

Arthur W. Cutten on Oct. 29 took an appeal to the U. S. Circuit Court from the order of Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace suspending him for three years from trading on the exchanges. Attorney Orville J. Taylor declares that the sec'y of agriculture arrogates to himself the powers of prosecutor, jury, judge and executioner.



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(Letter on File)

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Field Seeds

Columbia, S. C.—B. B. Kirkland, founder of the B. B. Kirkland Seed Co., died recently, aged 66 years.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—Tobias Reep has engaged in the seed business under the name Reep Seed Co.

Cambria, Wis.—The seed business of Williams & Davies has been taken over by the Cambria Lumber Co.

Lynnville, Ia.—Ira Terpstra has purchased a building to be remodeled for the expansion of the Lynnville Seed Co.

Grand Junction, Colo.—R. R. West has left the Grand Junction Seed Co. to go with the A. E. McKenzie Co., of Toronto, Ont.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Marshall Humphrey, for several years manager of the Arizona Feed and Seed Ass'n, died Oct. 14 of peritonitis.

Plymouth, Ind.—Syler & Syler have installed equipment to separate buckhorn seed from clover by the moisture and sawdust process.

Moscow, Ida.—The Washburn-Wilson Seed Co. is about to erect a 4-story, 40x80-ft. wood structure costing \$5,000, for warehouse and garage.

Modesto, Cal.—Having purchased the interest of her brother George, Mary Loomis Austin is now sole owner of the Loomis Seed & Floral Co.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Western Seedsmen's Ass'n will hold its fall meeting Nov. 23 at the Hotel Kansas Citian, where the entire top floor has been reserved.

Chicago, Ill.—The Shurgro Seed Co. has been incorporated to deal in farm, garden and flower seeds. The incorporators are Clarence E. Falls, L. A. Solberg and B. M. Simerson.

Waupun, Wis.—Chas. H. Hall died Oct. 21, aged 77 years. He conducted a seed business for the Zoellner Bros. and later engaged in the seed business on his own account, retiring a few years ago.

Nampa, Ida.—E. E. Sanders, formerly manager of the Idaho Grimm Alfalfa Growers Ass'n at Blackfoot, has taken charge of the Idaho Equity Exchange at Nampa, which ships considerable seed as well as grain.

Seed Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1934, in bushels, except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

| FLAXSEED | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|
| Receipts | | Shipments | | |
| | 1935 | 1934 | 1935 | 1934 |
| Chicago | 390,000 | 149,000 | 31,000 | 12,000 |
| Duluth | 1,167,701 | 52,634 | 984,691 | 66,427 |
| Ft. William | 139,811 | 34,023 | 58,077 | 59,299 |
| Minneapolis | 2,152,080 | 874,700 | 303,560 | 150,990 |
| Milwaukee ..... | ..... | 1,430 | ..... | ..... |
| Portland, Ore. | 30,917 | 23,394 | ..... | ..... |
| Superior | 579,349 | 34,787 | 858,626 | 60,093 |
| KAFIR AND MILO | | | | |
| Hutchinson | 9,100 | 2,600 | ..... | ..... |
| Kansas City | 49,000 | 8,400 | 38,400 | 48,000 |
| Wichita ..... | ..... | 2,600 | ..... | 1,300 |
| CANE SEED | | | | |
| Ft. Worth | 6,500 | 3,900 | ..... | ..... |
| Kansas City | 2,800 | 2,800 | ..... | ..... |
| SORGHUMS | | | | |
| Ft. Worth | 165,200 | 25,200 | 49,000 | 25,200 |
| CLOVER | | | | |
| Chicago, lbs. | 362,000 | 1,142,000 | 580,000 | 449,000 |
| Milwaukee, lbs. | 293,150 | 1,204,490 | 86,200 | 98,635 |
| TIMOTHY | | | | |
| Chicago, lbs. | 4,942,000 | 193,000 | 580,000 | 449,000 |
| Milwaukee, lbs. | 2,173,625 | 125,000 | 228,520 | 41,735 |
| SOYBEANS | | | | |
| Chicago | 2,353,000 | ..... | 339,000 | ..... |
| Toledo | 411,600 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

Lewiston, Ida.—The Mark Means Seed Co. has placed its new pea cleaning plant in operation.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The Council Bluffs Seed Co. was fined \$25 and costs in the federal court recently for having labeled a shipment of seed corn as of 92 per cent germination quality, when tests showed 54 per cent.

Davenport, Ia.—The allegation by H. J. Blessing that four varieties of bean seed bought by him were inferior was disproved by the Bruns Seed Co., which was awarded judgment by the court for \$53.76, the price of the seed sold.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n will hold its mid-winter meeting here Dec. 9 at the Hermitage Hotel. Pres. E. D. Hicks, Jr., looks for a large attendance, as a number of important matters are scheduled for consideration.

By artificially beginning germination of wheat seeds and then keeping them for a time in cold storage, more than a month can be gained in their ripening, according to Professor N. I. Navilov of Leningrad, Russia, making it possible to ripen crops during the brief Arctic summers.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Corneli Seed Co. has purchased the Plant flour mill, containing 125,000 feet of floor space and 350,000-bu. elevator, and after disposing of the flour mill machinery, will install up-to-date seed cleaning equipment, with a view to concentrating there the business now conducted at two other localities in St. Louis.

Poor Germination of 1935 Corn

By R. H. PORTER, chief of seed laboratory, Iowa State College

More than 60 per cent of the 1935 corn crop in the state probably contains mold, recent field observations and laboratory tests indicate. Prevalence of the dry rots together with frost injuries, both of which have damaged the viability of the crop make it unwise to save such corn for seed.

Hundreds of ears of corn harvested the last week in October appeared normal on the outside, but when they were broken, mold was discovered. In some cases the germs of the kernels were completely rotted—in other cases only partially rotted. In advanced stages of mold the kernels are practically always dead. Samples selected early and dried by artificial heat show a germination of 85 to 95 per cent. Samples with visible signs of disease run as low as 50 per cent viability.

Hybrids are affected with dry rot equally as much as open pollinated varieties. Hybrid corn that does not meet the 90 per cent germination requirement cannot be accepted as certified seed.

The 1935 growing season was shortened by a cold, backward spring and an early killing frost. At the time of the first killing frost the moisture content of the corn in the field was high. Following the September frost, the state received considerable rainfall, accompanied by a warm period in October. It is probable that the dry rots made their greatest progress during this warm period when the humidity of the air and the moisture content of the corn were high.

It is recommended that all seed corn be treated with mercury dust before planting next spring. Experiments conducted during the last 8 years shows that an increase averaging 4 bus. per acre may be expected from treated seed over untreated seed, and the diseased condition of the 1935 crop makes it unusually desirable to treat seed corn next spring.

Norfolk, Neb.—A 30x60 ft., one-story, frame, iron-clad warehouse, with composition roof, long service platform, and several doors, is being built here by the Ouren Seed Co. This new seed warehouse will service trucks distributing seeds to the many retailers in Norfolk territory who are customers of the company, and store seeds in transit. It will be ready for business Dec. 1.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Officers elected at the annual meeting Oct. 18 of the Missouri Seedsmen's Ass'n are: pres., Fred G. Ricketts, Springfield; sec'y, L. H. Archias, Jr. Sedalia; and A. H. Meinershagen, Higginsville, treas. Pres. Robert G. Kelly of St. Joseph, presided. The office of the state commissioner of agriculture was represented by Jewell Mayes and R. L. Reed.

Larger Crop of Millet Seed

The millet seed crop may be four times the small crop of 1934. The increase is mainly the result of expansion in acreage. Production in Tennessee, the Dakotas, Texas, and New Mexico is expected to exceed that of last year. Relatively few reports from Missouri, Oklahoma, Nebraska point to smaller seed crops than usual, but larger than the near-failures of last year. An increased production is expected in New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, and Colorado despite the fact that in parts of the last two States, where drought again was severe, there was little, if any, more seed produced than last year. Quality is expected to be good, compared with fairly good for the 1934 crop.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

Imports of forage plant seeds during October and during the four months prior to Nov. 1, 1935, and 1934, as reported by the Bureau of Plant Industry, have been as follows, in pounds:

| | October 1935 | 1934 | July 1 to Oct. 31, 1935 | 1934 |
|---------------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|
| Alfalfa | 30,000 | ..... | 30,200 | 30,200 |
| Bluegrass | 15,500 | 24,300 | 38,400 | 69,800 |
| Brome | 11,400 | 20,000 | 20,900 | 22,000 |
| Clover, crim. | 176,900 | ..... | 1,913,800 | 153,100 |
| Clover, white. | 142,500 | 230,200 | 372,500 | 541,300 |
| Millet, foxtail. .... | ..... | ..... | 250,500 | ..... |
| Rape, winter | 27,900 | 1,245,800 | 213,700 | 2,309,100 |
| Ryegrass, perennial .. | 74,800 | 38,800 | 146,600 | 47,800 |
| Ryegrass, Ital. | 20,000 | 8,700 | 25,600 | 8,700 |
| Timothy ..... | ..... | 439,900 | 600 | 720,900 |
| Vetch ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,800 |
| Vetch, hairy | 843,400 | 21,800 | 1,352,400 | 21,800 |
| Bentgrass | 2,000 | 300 | 15,500 | 4,800 |
| Bluegrass, annual ..... | ..... | 1,100 | ..... | 1,400 |
| Bluegrass, rough | 61,300 | 27,600 | 79,300 | 167,300 |
| Clover, suckling | 39,200 | ..... | 41,200 | 1,000 |
| Dogtail, crested ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,000 | 700 |
| Fescue, chew. | 3,300 | 70,600 | 119,100 | 406,900 |
| Fescue, other | 21,200 | ..... | 23,800 | ..... |
| Grass, carpet | 100 | 9,000 | 100 | 9,000 |
| Grass, Dallis | 9,760 | ..... | 16,300 | 14,000 |
| Grass, rescue. .... | ..... | ..... | 10,000 | 2,800 |
| Grass, Rhodes. | 100 | 2,700 | 1,100 | 3,800 |
| Grass, Sudan ..... | ..... | 22,000 | 206,100 | 88,900 |
| Grass, Velvet. | 2,400 | ..... | 2,400 | 600 |
| Medick, black | 23,900 | ..... | 29,100 | 5,200 |
| Wheatgrass, crested ..... | ..... | ..... | 25,100 | ..... |
| Wheatgrass, slender ..... | ..... | 15,000 | ..... | 26,600 |

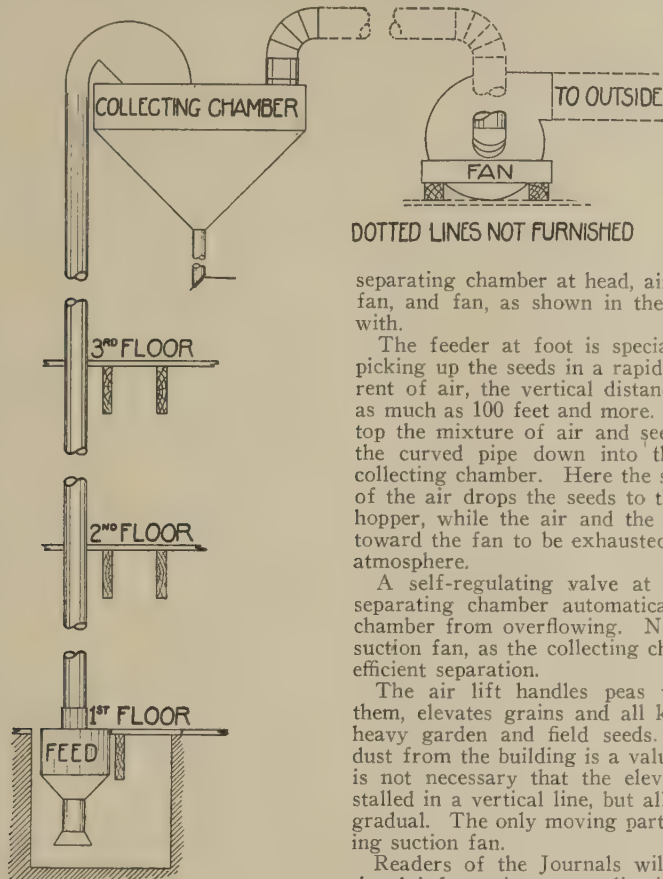
Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

| |
|--|
| CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND. |
| Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy. |
| GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO |
| The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants. |
| MILWAUKEE, WIS. |
| Kellogg Seed Co., field seed merchants. |
| PAULDING, O. |
| Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds. |
| ST. LOUIS, MO. |
| Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds. |
| SIOUX CITY, IOWA |
| Sioux City Seed Co., seed merchants. |

Air-Lift Seed Elevator

The air-lift elevator for handling seeds has the great advantage of avoiding all mixing of seeds. The sides of the collecting chamber are of sufficient slope to allow all seeds to flow out by gravity, making it impossible for any seeds to lodge in the collecting chamber and become mixed with a succeeding lot of seed, as may



Air-Lift Seed Elevator.

occur when the boot of a bucket elevator is not cleaned out.

A seedsmen, Harvey D. Clute, is the inventor of the air-lift seed elevator, the first one being installed in the seed cleaning plant of the Jerome B. Rice Seed Co. in Colorado. After successful operation for a year or more Mr. Clute was granted letters patent in 1932.

The system comprises a feeder, elevating pipe,

separating chamber at head, air exhaust pipe to fan, and fan, as shown in the engraving herewith.

The feeder at foot is specially designed for picking up the seeds in a rapidly ascending current of air, the vertical distance elevated being as much as 100 feet and more. On reaching the top the mixture of air and seeds is thrown by the curved pipe down into the separating or collecting chamber. Here the sudden expansion of the air drops the seeds to the bottom of the hopper, while the air and the dust continue on toward the fan to be exhausted into the outside atmosphere.

A self-regulating valve at the foot of the separating chamber automatically prevents the chamber from overflowing. No seeds enter the suction fan, as the collecting chamber makes an efficient separation.

The air lift handles peas without splitting them, elevates grains and all kinds of light or heavy garden and field seeds. Elimination of dust from the building is a valuable feature. It is not necessary that the elevator pipe be installed in a vertical line, but all turns should be gradual. The only moving part is the ball bearing suction fan.

Readers of the Journals will be given additional information on application to the manufacturers, the Oliver Mfg. Co.

Lespedeza in Northern States

Lespedeza is a legume which thrives on sour, infertile soils. It is primarily a southern crop, but of late years considerable interest has been shown in it as far north as Wisconsin. This interest has been fostered by favorable reports in the farm papers, and by advertisements which have sought to get farmers to buy lespedeza seed at prices ranging from \$5 to \$16 per pound.

E. D. Holden, who has been making trials of several varieties at the Wisconsin station the past three years, reports that only a very few strains of lespedeza produce seeds in Wisconsin. Of these, Harbin, an early dwarf strain, is best known. This yields a heavy seed crop in early September, but is not as tall as standard Korean. The practical possibilities of Harbin are for permanent pasture and, as long as the price of the seed remains high, for seed production.

Because Harbin grows too slowly to be pastured in the spring and early summer, it would probably prove most valuable when combined with other pasture crops. It has been proposed as a valuable addition to thin bluegrass pasture areas. Seeded on bluegrass in the fall or early spring, it should grow with the grass; and when the bluegrass dries up in July the lespedeza should keep on growing, providing pasture in August. Whether the lespedeza will make enough growth to be worth while, and whether it will successfully reseed itself under pasture conditions, cannot be answered with certainty at present. Trials now in progress at the Station farms and on farms in southwestern Wisconsin, should within a year or two, cast some light on these questions.

Quite a number of Wisconsin farmers have attempted to grow Harbin during the past few years in the hope of being able to market seed at the present high prices. In many cases where large fields were put in, the lespedeza was crowded out by weeds. In view of the present high price of seed, therefore, it is most economical to grow lespedeza as a cultivated crop. It should be grown in rows and carefully weeded. The recommended method is to plant in 18 or 20-inch rows with a garden drill, at a light rate, so the individual plants will have room to grow to maximum size. A pound should plant about half an acre. The seed crop can be cut in the fall when the seeds are fully ripe and threshed the same as clover.

Because lespedeza will grow on acid, infertile soils without liming or fertilization, and because, being a legume, it enriches the soil by fixing atmospheric nitrogen when properly inoculated, it may have real possibilities under certain conditions on Wisconsin farms.

Seed Crooks Jailed

Chas. Henning and Chafin Young pleaded guilty to charges of fraud in selling kafir as atlas sorgho and have been sentenced to imprisonment by the court of Marshall County, Kan. Other members of the gang are out on bail and will be tried later.

Henning bought kafir in one place at \$2.25 to \$2.75 per 100 lbs. and sold it elsewhere as atlas sorgho at \$12 to \$15 per 100 lbs, to farmers and seedsmen. The racketeers operated a fleet of trucks in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Oklahoma, and were apprehended by the Kansas state highway patrol, one of the seed salesmen operating as far away as Indiana being caught.

The most expert seed analysts can not tell the difference between the two seeds. The failure of the 1934 crops thru drouth made dependable seed scarce, especially of the superior atlas, a sweet stalk forage sorghum, and the farmers were eager buyers, until inspectors of the state board of agriculture, in making their rounds last spring, sensed that something was wrong. Investigation disclosed that the crooks were operating in an organized way in four states.

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GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds
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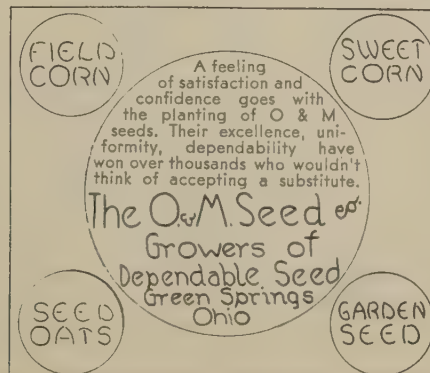
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SIoux CITY SEED CO.

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|-----------------------|----------|
| Sioux City - - - - - | Iowa |
| Sioux Falls - - - - - | So. Dak. |
| Norfolk - - - - - | Nebr. |
| Carroll - - - - - | Iowa |
| Billings - - - - - | Mont. |
| Algona - - - - - | Iowa |
| Fairmont - - - - - | Minn. |
| Albert Lea - - - - - | Minn. |

Samples Furnished On Request



Feedstuffs

Lafayette, Ind.—The Indiana Cattle Feeders Ass'n will hold its annual convention here Nov. 22.

Soybeans do not injure the flavors of either milk or butter when fed as hay or grain, according to the new Iowa State College Extension Service.

Duluth, Minn.—The Head of the Lakes Feed Manufacturing Ass'n held its bimonthly meeting late in October. R. M. White is the president of the organization.—F. G. C.

Seattle, Wash.—The Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n has decided to apply to the state department of public service for a change in the truck rates, to exempt all farm-to-rail hauls up to 25 miles, and for a permanent reduction of both rail and truck rates on hay and straw.

Seattle, Wash.—The annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n will be held Feb. 21. The board of governors of the Ass'n at its Oct. 28 meeting ordered an investigation and reports at next meeting on excessive and non-uniform charges made by banks in various cities, as "exchange" charged for the cashing of checks on banks in other cities.

Five manufacturers of veterinary medicines have been fined during October for fraudulent violation of the food and drugs act. Glen France, as the France Drug Co., Forest City, Mo., was fined \$220 for shipping "Ten-in-One" and "Ten-in-One Poultry Compound" that could not be effective in diseases of poultry. The Walnut Grove Products Co., Des Moines, Ia., was fined \$50 for shipping "Walnut Grove Hog Conditioner" of little medicinal value. Leo V. Hyde, as the Hyde Chemical Co., Shenandoah, Ia., was fined \$50 for shipping misbranded "Old Homestead Stock Powder." Jack Amram and Geo. Klinefelter, as Kloister Laboratories, were fined \$50 for shipping ineffective "Cox-Cis." Isaiah D. Russell, Kansas City, was fined \$25 for having shipped "Korum" that could not live up to the claims made for it as a poultry remedy.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for December futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed and cottonseed meal, soybean meal and alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans, in cents per bushel:

| Minneapolis Spot | | | | Kansas City | | | |
|------------------|-------|------------|--------|----------------|-------|---------|--------|
| | | Bran | Midds. | | | Bran | Shorts |
| Sept. 21..... | 15.00 | 18.00 | | 15.15 | 19.00 | | |
| Sept. 28..... | 14.50 | 16.50 | | 15.00 | 18.25 | | |
| Oct. 5..... | 14.50 | 17.00 | | 16.35 | 19.75 | | |
| Oct. 11..... | 16.00 | 17.00 | | 16.00 | 19.25 | | |
| Oct. 19..... | 15.00 | 16.00 | | 15.25 | 18.35 | | |
| Oct. 26..... | 15.00 | 16.00 | | 15.10 | 17.85 | | |
| Nov. 2..... | 15.00 | 16.00 | | 15.10 | 17.90 | | |
| Nov. 9..... | 15.00 | 15.50 | | 15.00 | 17.85 | | |
| St. Louis | | | | Chicago, Soy | | | |
| | | Bran | Shorts | | | Beans | Meal |
| Sept. 21..... | 16.90 | 20.10 | | 61 | 21.90 | | |
| Sept. 28..... | 16.40 | 19.25 | | 65 | 23.50 | | |
| Oct. 5..... | 17.75 | 20.75 | | 75 | 24.40 | | |
| Oct. 11..... | 17.75 | 21.00 | | 77½ | 25.40 | | |
| Oct. 19..... | 16.75 | 19.00 | | 73 | 26.40 | | |
| Oct. 26..... | 16.70 | 18.50 | | 72 | 26.40 | | |
| Nov. 2..... | 17.00 | 18.85 | | 71 | 26.40 | | |
| Nov. 9..... | 16.50 | 19.25 | | 71½ | 26.40 | | |
| Memphis | | | | Denver Chicago | | | |
| | | Cottonseed | Meal | | | Alfalfa | Corn |
| Sept. 21..... | 34.50 | 20.50 | | 28.00 | 87 | | |
| Sept. 28..... | 34.50 | 21.00 | | 28.00 | 85½ | | |
| Oct. 5..... | 39.50 | 24.00 | | 28.00 | 89½ | | |
| Oct. 11..... | 41.00 | 25.00 | | 28.00 | 87 | | |
| Oct. 19..... | 41.00 | 24.00 | | 28.00 | 86 | | |
| Oct. 26..... | 23.00 | | | 28.00 | 80 | | |
| Nov. 2..... | 22.00 | | | 28.00 | 63 | | |
| Nov. 9..... | 22.00 | | | 28.00 | 67 | | |

Feed Salesmen's Club

The organization of a feed salesmen's club under the wing of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n has been completed with the election of Lynn A. Williams as pres., and D. K. Steenbergh as sec'y, both of Milwaukee, Wis., at a meeting held at Fond du Lac, where the constitution and by laws were adopted.

A Soybean Oil Plant Explosion

An explosion Oct. 22 completely wrecked the small soybean oil plant at Momence, Ill., owned by Varnum Parrish, Jr., 22 years of age, son of state's attorney Parrish.

Young Parrish was killed and his employe, Leslie Hunter, aged 33, fatally injured. Two other employes escaped injury.

Naphtha was used as the solvent to extract the oil from the crushed beans. The crash occurred one hour after the plant started its first day's operation.

Uniform Feed Law Modified

The proposed uniform feed law has been made easier to comply with by the elimination of the following section 3:

No concentrated commercial feed or unmixed meal shall be sold, offered or exposed for sale which contains viable noxious weed seeds or other viable weed seeds in excess of such quantities as are unavoidably present with the most improved commercial practice of manufacture of such concentrated commercial feed, provided that such quantity of viable noxious weed seeds shall not be greater than 1/100 of 1%, or other viable weed seeds shall not be greater than ¼ of 1%, unless such presence is clearly and permanently indicated on the label. This term "noxious weed seeds" as used in this section shall mean the seeds of Canadian thistle, wild mustard, goatsbeard and quack grass, either single or combined.

Soybeans or Meal for Cows

By PROFESSOR A. E. PERKINS before feed merchants at Wooster, O.

In case the dairy farmer elects to use the soybean crop as a grain, he still has the choice as to whether he will grind the beans and feed them directly as the high-protein ingredient of his grain mixture or whether he will sell them to be crushed for oil extraction and buy back the oilmeal which remains after the extraction of the oil. For feeding to some classes of livestock, notably poultry and swine, the high oil content of the soybeans seems to be a decided detriment; but this objection does not apply to any marked extent in the case of dairy cows.

Soybeans range from about 13 per cent to somewhat above 19 per cent in oil content, depending on the variety and on the conditions under which the crop is grown. They also range from around 33 per cent to above 41 per cent in protein content. Usually a high fat content is accompanied by a low protein content and vice versa. Though definite information is meager, it seems probable that something could be accomplished by selecting varieties whose seeds have a composition best suiting them to the purpose for which they will likely be used.

The oil in ground soybeans has a pronounced tendency to take up oxygen from the air and to become rancid. This property makes the oil valuable in paints but is objectionable in feeds. Chiefly for this reason, ground soybeans are not suitable for use in preparing mixed feeds which are likely to stand for considerable lengths of time before being fed. This feature is of no

great significance in mixtures which are to be fed soon. Soybean oilmeal with its much lower oil content seems no more subject to deterioration from this cause than other common feeds; hence, is a suitable ingredient in mixed feeds. Difficulty is sometimes encountered in grinding soybeans in some types of mill. This difficulty may usually be overcome by mixing the beans with the other grains before grinding.

Using Brewers' Grains

By H. A. HOPPER of Cornell

Wet brewers' grains should be purchased with care as they vary greatly in value due to differences in the amount of water they contain. For this reason, it is better to purchase them by the bushel. They are worth 12-15 cents a bushel at the brewery when hay is selling at \$20 a ton. Figuring 50 lbs. to the bushel, or 40 bus. to a ton, they would be worth about \$6 a ton.

The dairyman will need two mixtures—an 18 per cent to be fed with mixed hay and a 15-16 per cent to be fed with alfalfa hay. Using the feeds on hand and suitable supplements, selected according to cost of digestible nutrients, the following will give an 18 per cent mixture: 300 barley, 300 oats, 100 bran, 200 dried distillers' grains and 100 linseed meal or soybean oil meal. Soybean oil meal should be used when available as it is fully equivalent to and usually quoted at less than linseed meal.

A 15 per cent mixture can be made from 500 barley, 300 oats, 100 gluten feed and 100 linseed oil meal. Bran could be used in place of part of the oats to improve the variety, though both are relatively expensive as sources of digestible nutrients.

The following rather restricted 18 per cent mixture can be made from ingredients selected from the six cheapest sources of total digestible nutrients, namely: 400 barley or hominy, 300 st. middlings, 200 gluten feed, 100 dried distillers' grains.

By using the six cheapest and adding bran, molasses, and minerals an excellent mixture containing 18 per cent protein can be obtained at a small increase in cost. This is composed primarily of purchased ingredients and because of the molasses should be prepared where there is a power mixer. The ingredients are: 500 hominy or barley, 400 dried distillers' grains, 300 st. middlings, 200 gluten feed, 100 coconut oil meal, 100 soybean oil meal, 150 bran, 210 molasses, 20 steamed bone meal, 20 salt. High-protein feeds are relatively cheap, so they should be included in amounts to insure a good mixture.

The Supreme Court of the United States ruled Oct. 21 that the government must explain to the court Nov. 11 why Governor Talmadge of Georgia should not be allowed to file an original suit testing the validity of the Bankhead cotton control act.

The outstanding young breeding sires of the middle west's five great horse breeding states fought for high honors in the draft horse world today at Lincoln Fields Race-track, near Chicago, in a sort of equine Olympic Games, which tested their power, paces, manner and inborn courage and spirit to the limit. Ten of them divided \$1,500 cash prizes.

Feed Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1934, in tons, were:

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|-----------------------|----------|-------|-----------|--------|
| | 1935 | 1934 | 1935 | 1934 |
| *Baltimore | 4,849 | 3,425 | ..... | ..... |
| *†Boston | 792 | 1,481 | ..... | ..... |
| *Chicago | 11,853 | 7,377 | 38,878 | 32,030 |
| †Kansas City | 5,075 | 3,650 | 26,375 | 22,200 |
| *Milwaukee | 1,175 | 555 | 10,355 | 7,715 |
| *Minneapolis | 1,645 | 1,953 | 37,715 | 26,043 |
| ††Minneapolis | 3,855 | 4,080 | 4,729 | 2,666 |
| *Peoria | 12,280 | 8,140 | 13,623 | 9,143 |
| †Portland, Ore. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,720 |
| ††Portland, Ore. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50,000 |

*Millfeed. †Bran and shorts. ††Screenings.

Soybeans Better Feed for Brood Sows than for Pigs

Feed soybeans to brood sows and not to pigs being fattened in the drylot, is the advice to Iowa hog raisers of C. C. Culbertson, chief of the animal subsection at Iowa State College. If the beans are fed to growing pigs in amounts more than 6 per cent of their entire ration, soft pork will result. Pregnant sows can be fed from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound soybeans per day with no harmful effect on the unborn litter, Culbertson states.

Soybean oilmeal can be fed to young pigs without danger of causing soft pork, and mills throughout the state will trade the oilmeal pound for pound for soybeans brought in. Farmers desiring to fatten pigs on soybeans should make this trade, but if there is no mill conveniently close, the next best step is to feed the beans to brood sows and other stock.

The large acreage of soybeans harvested in Iowa this year makes it probable that much of the crop will be fed to swine. Much soft pork will be marketed next spring if the beans are fed to these pigs, and packers will soon discriminate against localities sending in the soft pork, Culbertson warns. A ration consisting of around 85 per cent grain and a protein supplement containing not more than 6 per cent soybeans will prevent the formation of soft pork, he says.

A mineral mixture such as 2 parts of ground limestone, 2 parts steamed bone meal, 1 part salt and a small amount of potassium iodide should be fed along with soybeans or soybean oilmeal.

Cattle Feeding Situation

Information points to a material increase in the number of cattle to be fed for market during the late fall and winter feeding period this year over the small numbers fed a year earlier. It appears that the increase in feeding will be general, both in the corn belt and in other areas where cattle are finished for market in considerable numbers. With supplies of hay and roughage large and prices low in nearly all States, and with feed grain production much larger than last year and hog numbers greatly reduced, there is a widespread tendency to turn to cattle feeding to utilize available feed.

In the eastern corn belt states where cattle feeding in the winter and spring of 1934-35 was reduced little, if any, a considerable increase is indicated for this coming winter. Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle, inspected at stockyard markets, into this area during the 3 months, July to September this year, were but little smaller than the record for the period. These large inshipments followed record large inshipments during the first 6 months of this year, making a total for the 9 months, January to September, the largest in the 17 years for which records are available. The cattle bought in the first half of the year were largely for summer grazing to be fed out this coming winter, rather than cattle for immediate feeding.

In the western corn belt states where cattle feeding in the winter of 1934-35 was greatly reduced as a result of the drouth, a considerable increase in feeding in the winter of 1935-36 over a year earlier is indicated. This increase will

Hay Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1934, in tons, were:

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|---------------------|----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| | 1935 | 1934 | 1935 | 1934 |
| Baltimore | 15 | 36 | ..... | ..... |
| Boston | 847 | 891 | ..... | ..... |
| Chicago | 3,747 | 8,227 | 193 | 1,133 |
| Ft. Worth | 8 | 135 | ..... | ..... |
| Kansas City | 5,928 | 6,096 | 648 | 2,196 |
| Minneapolis | 455 | 2,286 | 12 | 161 |
| Peoria | 30 | 50 | ..... | 40 |
| Portland, Ore. | 529 | 424 | ..... | ..... |
| Seattle | 330 | 385 | ..... | ..... |

be the largest in the states west of the Missouri River and in Missouri, the states where the 1934 drouth was most severe.

Excessive Iodine Feeding Harmful

Co-operating with the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, the Pennsylvania State College conducted a series of feeding experiments with dairy cows, calves, swine, lambs, and chickens to determine the value of iodine as a supplement to ordinary farm animal rations in central Pennsylvania.

Twenty-five grade Holstein cows, infected with or previously exposed to contagious abortion were fed an average daily dose per head of 1.2 g of elemental iodine. The average feeding period was 28.7 days, but one individual was fed 82.2 g of iodine over a period of 73 days. Blood tests for abortion disease were made at 2-week intervals. Administration of iodine did not affect the development of the abortion disease nor change the reaction of infected cows. Iodine feeding during the last 6 months of pregnancy was not harmful. The milk and cream produced during heavy iodine feeding had an objectionable odor and contained large quantities of iodine.

Iodine was fed for 75 to 139 days in the form of iodized linseed meal to one calf in each of 21 pairs in amounts from 10 to 23.5 mg of iodine per day. Calves were not able to tolerate 30 mg of iodine per 100 lbs. of live weight as shown by loss of appetite, roughness of hair, digestive disturbances, and emaciated condition after receiving this amount from 3 to 5 weeks. They could generally tolerate 10 mg of iodine with no harmful effects. Calves receiving iodine ate less hay, made less gain in weight but greater gain in height than those receiving no iodine. Adding cod-liver oil to the ration of calves emaciated as a result of excessive iodine feeding was helpful in bringing them back to normal.

Among 10 experimental lots of 4 pigs each, fed as matched pairs for 126 days, the differences in gains in weight of the check lots and the lots receiving iodine in the form of iodized linseed meal were not significant. The five lots receiving iodine required 401.3 lbs. of feed to produce 100 lbs. of gain, while the check lots required 407.9 lbs. for the same gain.

One lamb in each of 15 pairs of native Pennsylvania lambs received in addition to their ration 33 mg of iodine per day for 77 days in

the form of iodized linseed meal. The average difference in average daily gains of pair mates was 0.01 lb. in favor of the check lamb. Average daily gains of lambs in groups fed iodine were slightly less than those in the check lots. The feed required per 100 lbs. of gain with native fine wool, native mutton, and western lambs, fed in 6 lots of 28 or 29 head each was 184.5, 136.4, and 46.9 lbs. more in the lots receiving iodine than in the respective check lots.

White Leghorn pullets were fed in four lots of from 160 to 187 birds each from hatching time to 32 weeks of age. In two lots the chicks received a normal ration containing fish meal. In the other lots meat scrap replaced the fish meal. Iodine was fed in the form of iodized linseed meal to one lot of each series at a rate supplying 50 mg of iodine per 100 lbs. of chicken daily. The iodine had no definite effect on growth, mortality, or egg production.

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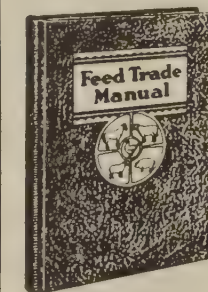
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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Chick Mash

By C. W. SIEVERT

The baby chick does not require a large amount of feed but it does need good feed, and the best is none too good. In common with other animals, chickens make the most economical use of their feed when they are young. That is the time to start them growing fast by using the combination of nutrients that they need.

The feed must be sound in quality and it must taste good to the chick. Feed that is not of sound quality, that is moldy or that has been overheated, will not produce desirable results. Purdue University has shown that musty grain is not fatal to chicks, but that it does not give as good results as sound grain.

Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station has shown that cooking or otherwise heating chick feed extensively, seriously reduces the growth rate.

Palatability has to do with feed consumption and the growth of the chick. Unless sufficient feed is eaten the growth of the bird will not be what it should.

Chick starter should be fairly high in protein content; 18% to 20% good quality protein is recommended for the first 6 to 8 weeks. After that the protein content may be lowered. This is often done by feeding grain in addition to the mash.

About half of the total protein should be derived from animal sources. Milk, meat, and fish are the usual sources of animal protein. There are several milk products that are used in chick feeding. Dry skim milk is used in greater amount than any other. Meat scrap should be of the best quality, and the same is true of fish meal. Vacuum dried fish meals are better than the flame dried products, as shown by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries researches.

Enough milk must be used in order to get uniform growth and development. Results from many experiment stations have shown that at least 10% dry skim milk is necessary. Fifteen per cent is to be preferred where maximum growth is desired. Dry skim milk is also an important factor in promoting uniform growth.

The proper mineral balance is necessary. Much attention is paid to the amount of calcium as related to the amount of phosphorus in the ration. These two elements are the most important and are present in large amounts. The calcium-phosphorus ratio should be in the neighborhood of two to one. That means about two parts of calcium to one of phosphorus.

The proper amount of minerals is necessary. Too small an amount of mineral matter causes poor bone growth since the bird will lack material out of which to make bones. Too large an amount of minerals may cause "slipped tendons," also called "hock disease" and "perosis." The proper amounts seem to be from $\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 1% of phosphorus, and from 1% to 2% of calcium. Note that these amounts are given as the elements calcium and phosphorus, and not as lime and phosphoric acid. For the latter terms different percentages will be necessary.

The other mineral elements should also be present. Iron, iodine, manganese, chlorine, sulphur, sodium, potassium, and magnesium should all be supplied in the right amount. This means that too much may be harmful as well as too little.

From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1% of salt will take care of the sodium and chlorine requirements. There are many who favor the smaller amount.

Manganese, sulphur, and potassium are

usually amply supplied in the ordinary grains used in the mash. Magnesium is present in sufficient amount in the grains and grain products. Sources of calcium, such as ground limestone, should be examined for magnesium. Over 2% magnesium is usually considered as being a detriment.

Iodine is present in fish meal and other marine products, and may also be present in the grains and grain products from certain parts of the country. It may be supplied in iodized salt. Most grains from the corn belt are deficient in iodine.

Iron is present in the wheat products, alfalfa, linseed oil meal, and oats. When fair amounts of some of these materials are used the iron requirements are usually met.

Vitamins are necessary for chicks. The vitamins are designated by the letters A, B, C, D, E, and G. Vitamin A is supplied by yellow corn, alfalfa, and cod liver oil. Vitamin A is also supplied by corn gluten meal or gluten feed made from yellow corn. Eggs are a good source of vitamins A and D for chicks.

Vitamin B is present in all the common grains and most grain products that have not been unduly heated, and also in yeast. Vitamin C is not necessary for chicks.

Vitamin D is usually supplied as cod liver oil, sardine oil, or other vitamin D oil, either of standard potency or the concentrated oils made by reputable manufacturers. Exposure to direct sunlight or ultra violet light also provides vitamin D.

Vitamin E is found in oats and wheat, and in the wheat products, especially middlings. Wheat germ meal is the best known concentrate. Alfalfa also contains good amounts of E.

Vitamin G is found in dry milk, liver, alfalfa leaves, or other leafy plant material and in yeast. This vitamin is an important factor in uniform growth of chicks.

Soy Meal for Poultry

H. H. Alp, poultry specialist of the Illinois college of Agriculture, suggests that a good outlet for soybeans is their use in feeding poultry.

Soybean oil meal is one of the best protein supplements for use in the poultry ration.

It has been found true that soy bean oil meal, when supplemented with sufficient and proper minerals is a fine feed for egg production and for body growth; in fact it is just about equal to meat scrap and fish meal as a source of protein. It is somewhat better than tankage, gluten feed or cotton seed meal, but not quite as good as dry milk products.

The proper preparation of soy beans for use in the poultry ration requires that only soy bean oil meal be used, since the whole bean contains too much oil, but the commercial soy bean oil meal has had the oil content pressed out. Along with the soy bean oil meal there must be fed a mineral mixture containing about 2 per cent bone meal, 1 per cent ground limestone and 1 per cent salt. Such a mixture will supply the needed mineral elements of calcium, phosphorus, sodium and chlorine.

Professor Alp recommends a laying mash consisting of 160 pounds ground yellow corn, 100 pounds wheat bran, 100 pounds ground oats, 50 pounds meat scrap, 50 pounds soy bean oil meal, 40 pounds alfalfa leaf meal, 10 pounds steamed bone meal, 5 pounds ground limestone or oyster shell and 5 pounds salt.

In feeding soy bean oil meal, it must be remembered that the flock will not take it readily, but after they have once acquired the taste for it, they eat it quite readily. With 35,000,000 chickens on Illinois farms, it is evident that they constitute a large possible outlet for the soy bean crop.

American Fork, Utah.—Turkeys will be prepared for market at this place by A. W. Pulley & Sons, who have converted part of their feed mill into a processing plant to handle 75,000 birds this fall.

Chicago, Ill.—A new poultry litter is being made from the by-product of the hop vine. The extracted hops are sterilized and dried into a light and fluffy material that will not pack down, 20 bus. covering 450 square feet one inch, and absorbing 15 times its weight in moisture. It is being placed on the market as "petal down" by Lithgow, Inc.

In a series of four investigations undertaken by the U. S. D. Bureau of Animal Industry, different amounts of vitamin D in the form of cod-liver oil or viosterol were added to the ration of laying birds. Differences were observed in egg production, egg weight, total weight of eggs produced, and hatchability that could be definitely attributed to the source and quantity of vitamin D in the diet. The larger quantities of cod-liver oil had a markedly deleterious effect on egg production and hatchability. There were also indications that the higher levels of vitamin D in the form of viosterol were harmful to hatchability. For strictly confined laying birds it is tentatively suggested by Titus and Nestler that the optimum amounts of cod-liver oil lie between 1 and 2 per cent of the diet, and that when viosterol furnishes the vitamin D 10 to 20 times as much of the vitamin must be fed.



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Soy Meal and Gluten Meal for Turkeys

By DR. J. E. HUNTER, before Pennsylvania Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n

The adoption of high protein turkey rations has been widespread and the results have been highly satisfactory. It is now generally accepted that for optimum growth, rations for turkeys should contain a higher percentage of protein than recommended for chickens.

Since compounding of turkey rations of high protein content has been accomplished by use of liberal quantities of animal protein concentrates such as meat scraps, dry milk and fish meal, which are in general comparatively expensive, there has been considerable demand for information on vegetable protein substitutes that would lower the cost of rations without lowering their efficiency in promoting growth.

Soybean oil meal and corn gluten meal, both high in protein, are produced in large quantities and in normal times sell at a lower cost on the basis of protein content than the above mentioned animal protein concentrates.

house, identical as to size, lighting, ventilation, heating and equipment. Each pen was 12 by 20 feet in size and was equipped with a screened sun porch.

Table I shows the composition of the starter rations fed to the eight groups. The rations used for the first 12 weeks of the study contained 24% crude protein and are believed to be adequate in those dietary essentials required by turkeys. Five years' work at the Pennsylvania State College with similar rations, involving studies with several thousand turkeys, lends support to the statement that the basal ration is adequate.

Feed was supplied in all-mash form and was available to the birds at all times. Individual weights of all birds were recorded biweekly and records of feed consumption, mortality and general appearance were kept throughout the experiment. Oyster shells and insoluble grit

the birds at marketing time.

Table II gives the composition of the developer rations used during the second 12 weeks of the experimental period. The experiment was terminated when the birds were 25 weeks of age or when 24 weeks of the experimental period were completed.

TABLE III.

| Group No. | Females | Males | Average |
|-----------|---------|-------|---------|
| 1..... | 11.70 | 17.46 | 14.58 |
| 2..... | 11.69 | 17.82 | 14.76 |
| 3..... | 11.63 | 17.44 | 14.54 |
| 4..... | 11.61 | 17.51 | 14.56 |
| 5..... | 11.64 | 17.93 | 14.78 |
| 6..... | 11.50 | 17.78 | 14.64 |
| 7..... | 11.97 | 17.30 | 14.64 |
| 8..... | 11.48 | 16.36 | 13.92 |

Table III gives the body weights of males and females and a weighted average of both sexes at the termination of the experimental period.

At the end of the experiment, live birds were scored for market finish as characterized by the covering of flesh over the breast. Each bird was handled by two observers. Table IV gives

TABLE I.—Starter Rations (in Pounds)

| Group No.— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Dried skim milk..... | 12.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| Meat scraps..... | 11.0 | 11.0 | 5.5 | 11.0 | 5.5 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 7.0 |
| Fish meal..... | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 5.5 | 5.5 | .0 | 5.5 | 7.0 |
| Soybean oil meal..... | .0 | 5.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | .0 | .0 |
| Corn gluten meal..... | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 12.5 | 16.0 |
| Wheat bran..... | 13.0 | | | | | | | |
| Wheat middlings..... | 12.0 | | | | | | | |
| Ground heavy oats..... | 10.0 | | | | | | | |
| Alfalfa meal..... | 5.0 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 42.0 |
| Salt..... | 1.0 | | | | | | | |
| Cod liver oil..... | 1.0 | | | | | | | |
| Ground yellow corn..... | 24.0 | 24.8 | 21.9 | 21.9 | 18.1 | 18.1 | 21.1 | 19.5 |
| Steamed bone meal..... | .0 | .2 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 2.5 |
| Ground limestone..... | .0 | .0 | .1 | .1 | .2 | .2 | .0 | .0 |
| Totals..... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

TABLE II.—Developer Rations

| Group No.— | 1* | 2* | 3* | 4† | 5† | 6† | 7* | 8* |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Per cent protein, lbs..... | 16 | 16 | 16 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 16 | 16 |
| Dried skim milk..... | 5.0 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 7.0 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 1.7 |
| Meat scraps..... | 10.0 | 6.7 | 3.3 | 14.0 | 9.3 | 4.7 | 6.7 | 3.3 |
| Soybean oil meal..... | .0 | 5.0 | 10.0 | .0 | 7.0 | 14.0 | .0 | .0 |
| Corn gluten meal..... | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 5.0 | 10.0 |
| Wheat bran..... | 13.0 | | | | | | | |
| Wheat middlings..... | 12.0 | | | | | | | |
| Ground heavy oats..... | 10.0 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 41.0 |
| Alfalfa meal..... | 5.0 | | | | | | | |
| Salt..... | 1.0 | | | | | | | |
| Ground yellow corn..... | 44.0 | 43.0 | 42.1 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 36.1 | 42.0 | 41.9 |
| Steamed bone meal..... | .0 | .9 | 1.7 | .0 | .9 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 2.1 |
| Ground limestone..... | .0 | .1 | .2 | .0 | .1 | .2 | .0 | .0 |
| Totals..... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

*All mash. †Mash and scratch grain.

Mineral Addition.—Since animal protein concentrates carry considerable quantities of mineral matter, particularly calcium and phosphorus, it appeared desirable to compensate the mineral loss, when vegetable protein concentrates were substituted, by additions of calcium and phosphorus in the form of bone meal, calcium carbonate or both. A basal ration of 24% protein, similar to the one recommended by the Pennsylvania State College, which contains only animal protein concentrates, was used as a basis of comparison. When changes in the basal ration were made, adjustments in the protein, calcium and phosphorus levels were made, so all rations were approximately equal in those components.

Results of the preliminary investigation showed that appreciable amounts of vegetable protein could be used to replace animal protein in the turkey ration without a lowering of the growth rate. It also was noted that the addition of corn gluten meal to the ration caused a much higher percentage of the birds to show a high degree of finish, as characterized by the covering of flesh over the breast, than was observed in the group fed the basal ration or in the groups receiving rations that contained soybean oil meal.

Composition of Rations.—In the spring of 1934, 328 turkey poults, one week old, were divided into eight groups. The groups were confined at all times to pens in a long brooder

were before the birds at all times. No other supplements were fed.

Change to Developer Ration.—After the poults had been given the starter ration for 12 weeks, rations were adjusted so the protein level was lowered. This was done in two ways. Five of the eight groups, namely, groups 1, 2, 3, 7 and 8, were given rations containing 16% crude protein. These rations were supplied in all-mash form. Groups 4, 5 and 6 received mashes containing 20% protein and in addition were given a scratch grain mixture of 50% cracked yellow corn, 25% wheat, 15% oats and 10% barley. Both mash and scratch grain were before groups 4, 5 and 6 at all times.

When the reductions of protein were made, fish meal and cod liver oil were omitted from the mashes. This was done to prevent possibility of a fishy flavor occurring in the flesh of

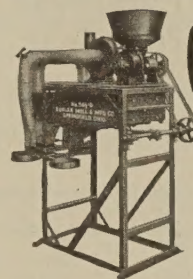
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the classification of birds for fleshing condition.

A study of growth figures given in Table IV reveals that a portion of animal protein can be replaced by soybean oil meal or corn gluten meal without sacrificing growth or condition of birds. In normal years, both soybean oil meal and corn gluten meal sell for a lower price, on the basis of protein content, than do meat and fish meals. Milk in the dried form invariably sells at a higher price than do any other protein concentrates. Because of the high biological value of milk protein and high vitamin G content of milk, it was considered desirable that a part of the protein should be derived from this source in all of the experimental rations.

TABLE IV, Fleshing Condition

| Group No. | Finish | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|------|
| | Poor | Medium | Good |
| 1..... | 18.9 | 35.1 | 45.9 |
| 2..... | 19.4 | 44.4 | 36.1 |
| 3..... | 13.9 | 25.0 | 61.1 |
| 4..... | 12.8 | 41.0 | 46.2 |
| 5..... | 0.0 | 41.7 | 58.3 |
| 6..... | 7.9 | 39.5 | 52.6 |
| 7..... | 2.9 | 2.9 | 94.2 |
| 8..... | 5.7 | 20.0 | 74.3 |

One of the greatest problems facing the turkey grower is to produce a well-fleshed carcass at marketing time. Since an improvement of fleshing condition during both years of this study was apparent as early as 10 weeks of age in those groups receiving corn gluten meal, this particular source of protein should be of value to those producers who are attempting to finish turkey broilers or to those that are interested in marketing a portion of their turkey crop prior to the holiday season. This source of protein also offers possibilities for the finishing of late hatched poults in order to market them during the holiday season. There is always a demand for small, well-finished turkeys at that season.

The Pennsylvania State College submits the following rations and feeding recommendations for the use of the turkey grower:

At day old, feed either starting mash in small chick size hoppers.

At four weeks of age, feed fine oyster shell and grit on top of the mash in the regular hoppers.

At eight weeks of age, feed oyster shell and grit in special hoppers and keep them available to turkeys at all times. Feed either turkey developer from eight weeks to maturity. If poults are denied access to direct sunlight, cod liver

oil should be continued in the developer mash until 10 weeks before birds are to be marketed.

At 12 weeks of age, continue feeding the turkey developer and provide a grain mixture of two parts of cracked yellow corn and one part of wheat in open hoppers until the birds are marketed.

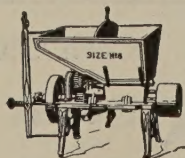
| | Turkey Rations | | | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| | 24% prot. starters | | 20% prot. developers | |
| | Animal protein | Animal and vegetable | Animal protein | Animal and vegetable |
| Yellow corn meal..... | 28 | 26 | 31 | 27 |
| Wheat bran | 10 | 10 | 15 | 15 |
| Wheat middlings..... | 10 | 10 | 15 | 15 |
| Ground heavy oats..... | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Alfalfa meal | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Dried milk | 10 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| Meat scrap | 15 | 15 | 17 | 7 |
| Fish meal | 10 | 5 | .. | .. |
| Salt | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Cod liver oil..... | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Soybean oil meal or corn gluten meal | .. | 10 | .. | 14 |
| Calcium carbonate.. | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Potatoes amounting to 226,600,000 may be sold free of tax after Dec. 1 Sec'y Wallace announced Nov. 1. Sales above state quotas must pay the tax of 45 cents per bushel. Production last year was 385,421,000 bus., and this year 366,000,000 bus. is forecast.

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



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Livestock Exchange Kansas City, Mo.

Thanksgiving Dinners

E. M. Kuhl, of the Kuhl-Reece Co., dealing in grain and feed at Ashland, Neb., includes production of Thanksgiving Dinners among his sidelines.

On a 40-acre tract of rolling land a half mile from his elevator are 850 plump turkeys that were hatched on May 8 and had reached an average of 17 lbs. live weight each by the 1st of November. The birds were kept housed, and on a screen mesh floor, until they were 11 weeks old, before being turned loose on range.

With local corn, wheat and oats, a commercial concentrate, cod liver oil and oat flour Mr. Kuhl manufactures a turkey starting mash that he has fed his turkeys from chickhood to maturity, bringing them to the 17 lb. average in about 25 weeks, surprisingly mature and ready to provide 15,000 lbs. of Thanksgiving Dinners. Mr. Kuhl estimates his feed cost at about \$1.25 per bird.

Turkeys are difficult to raise. Yet from a start with 1,000 chicks Mr. Kuhl had 850 healthy birds at maturity. Part of the reason was care in handling. Every 10 days the birds were moved to fresh range, and they were kept on rolling land that drained quickly.

Mr. Kuhl also feeds cattle his own brands of feeds, and keeping accurate cost records for the guidance of patrons.

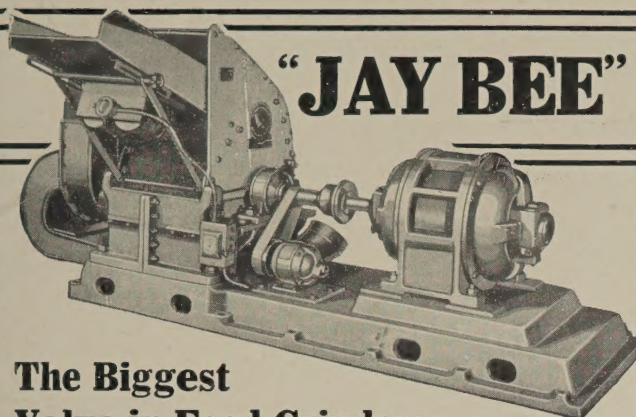
What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Attrition mills | Iron oxide |
| Alfalfa meal | Kelp |
| Beet pulp | Linseed meal, cake |
| Blood, dried | Meat meal, scrap |
| Bone meal | Mill feeds |
| Brewer's dried grains | Minerals |
| Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid | Mineral mixtures |
| Calcium, carbonate, phosphate | Molasses |
| Cocaoanut oil meal | Oyster shell, crushed |
| Cod liver oil | Peanut meal |
| Charcoal | Peat moss |
| Commercial feeds | Phosphates, rock |
| Corn germ meal | Potassium, chlorid |
| Cottonseed meal, cake | Iodide |
| Feed mixers | Poultry grits |
| Feed concentrates | Salt |
| Feeders for mills | Sardine oil |
| Fish meal | Screenings |
| Formulas | Sesame meal |
| Gluten, feed, meal | Skim milk, dried |
| Hammer mills | Soybean, meal |
| Iodine | Tankage |
| | Vegetable oil |
| | Yeast for feeding |

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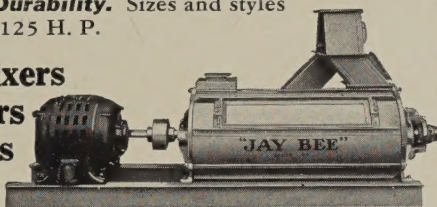
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Grain Receiving Books

Grain Receiving Register for recording loads of grain received from farmers. It contains 200 pages of ledger paper $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$ inches, capacity for 8,200 loads. Some enter loads as received, others assign a page to each farmer, while others assign sections to different grains. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of columns are: “Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks.” Weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: “Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks.” Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day’s receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.00, plus postage.

Form 43 XX contains 428 pages. Shipping weight $4\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Price \$5.00, plus postage.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper $10\frac{1}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, $4\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

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Grain Shipping Books

Record of Cars Shipped facilitates keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double; left hand pages are ruled for information regarding “Sales” and “Shipments”; right hand page for “Returns”. Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction, one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $10\frac{1}{4} \times 16$ inches, with 8-page index. Spaces for recording 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Weight, $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.25, plus postage.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size $10\frac{1}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price, \$3.50, plus postage.

Shippers Record Book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

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